

The guardsmen were on a holiday, was said. Bystanders declared the revolt marked another step in India, and supplying German warships with ammunition and provision from an American port. The case was continued to next Monday to be set for trial.



















Foremost Events in Field of Sports; Baseball, Handball, Bowling, Yachting, Tennis, The News

**STRACHAN IS BEATEN DOWN.**  
Wins the First Set, but Can't Keep it Up.  
Veshell Captures Honors in the Singles.  
Mary Browne Shines Again in Doubles.

(BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE.)  
NORTHEASTERN (N. Y.) Aug. 10.—Howard Veshell, national indoor tennis champion in singles, defeated John R. Strachan, the California, here today in the invitation round robin tournament at the Meadow Club. The score was 2-4, 6-9, 6-4.

Miss Molla Buerger, national champion, in a special match, beat Helen M. Byers of Pittsburgh, 6-1, 1-6.

Miss Mary R. Browne and John R. Strachan, the Pacific Coast pair, easily won the East vs. West mixed doubles match, which was one of the features of the day. They outplayed and outmaneuvered Miss Molla Buerger and J. B. Alexander, the eastern pair, in straight sets, by the score of 6-1, 4-6.

Miss Molla Buerger, national indoor champion, won her second singles match of the day by outplaying Miss Molla Buerger, in straight sets, by the score of 6-1, 4-6.

**GRIFFITH PARK GOLF TO START.**  
The qualifying round for the big golf tournament at the Griffith Park links opens this morning. Competitors may qualify today or tomorrow. Edward R. Tufts has donated the handsome trophy, and there will be prizes for the best gross and best net in the qualifying round, for the first flight of 22, for the defeated 16 of that flight, and for as many other flights as there are entries. They are prepared for at least five flights and probably six.

Fourth round matches for the president's cup at the Los Angeles Country Club will also be played this week-end.

The veteran made effective use of his service and by played with greater variety of pace, so that he never permitted his brilliant young opponent to settle into his game.

**BROWN BEATS GILL.**  
Jimmy Brown earned the decision over Bill Gill in the main event of a program of four-round bouts at Venice last night. In the semi-final, Jimmy Leonard showed promise when he fought Dick Conn to a draw.

Tommy O'Brien took the decision in his scrap with Young Jackson; Kora won from Cronin after three rounds, and Leo Lee, Chinese, fought Babe Fritz to a draw.

**BIG TUNA HIT AVALON HARD.**  
Twenty-two are Caught in a Single Day.  
Bochen and Hooper, Eastern Anglers, Lead.  
Former Brings in Seven Big Bluefish.

East versus West is the order at Catalina now since Avalon became tuna mad Wednesday, and the West—that is, Southern California—is in to win. Thirty-four big bluefish brought to gaff in the last two days went the season's total up to sixty, and at the same time put a gaff into the pride of a score of Angelenos who haven't been able to keep with in speaking distance of the more fortunate pair of eastern sportsmen.

C. Bochen of New York and A. W. Hooper of Boston, head of the Winchester Arms Company, counted twenty-two tuna on Thursday and half were to the credit of the stranger, while the other half was to the credit of the local angler. Bochen, who incidentally captured the world's record swordfish a week ago, landed seven of the prized fish, while his competitor, Hooper, counted four. Jimmie Jump, president of the Southern California Rod and Reel Club, and W. C. Brodie of Los Angeles, were lucky to the extent of a tuna each.

Since the first stray catches several weeks ago Avalon has been on edge for the big coming. Every summer the tuna come—the magnet for hundreds of anglers from all over the United States. When they go their destination is a mystery. They are running big now, averaging thirty pounds. One October, each day's catch is larger than reported, as boatmen return to San Pedro and Long Beach, where no statistics are gathered.

**SEVEN HEATS IN BIG RACE.**  
Abbe Bond Surprises in a Pacing Event.  
The Weed Makes Fast Time in First Heat.  
Wilkes Brewer Captures a Trotting Race.

(BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE.)  
COLUMBUS (O.) Aug. 10.—Two thrilling races furnished the best of the entire week on Saturday day of the Grand Circuit meeting here. The 2:15 pace, in which Marjorie Kay was a first choice, furnished the sensational work. This race was the longest of the Grand Circuit season and not until the end of seven heats was Abbe Bond declared the winner over Robert Gatewood, the 3-year-old pacer that Ed Geary gave his maiden race this afternoon. Both these horses were in a 2:7 field on a ticket worth \$77.

The first heat of this race was won by The Weed, a local horse, who was sent to start in 1:56 and came home in 2:04 in his maiden big-line performance. The clip was too much for him and he was a contender in the second heat only to drop back later among the place finishers. Geary's 3-year-old Robert Gatewood separately timed his first heat race in 2:04.

The Half Horse 2:07 trot, purse \$1000, was another open race. Different horses won the first three heats. Wilkes Brewer, the original favorite, then square away and rewarded the confidence of her backers. In the 2:15 pace Butte Hale was the winner of the week.

Judge announced at the close of the meeting that the 1918 fee and tax for owners of horses in the Grand Circuit was \$1000. The fee was \$1000 and the tax was \$1000. The fee was \$1000 and the tax was \$1000.

**Coronado**  
—boating  
one of the popular pastimes at Coronado.  
Four hours from here.  
Four trains daily.  
\$5.00 round trip to San Diego.

Office: 411 E. 1st St., Phone 49941, Main 720  
Guest Station: Phone A 5130, Main 4223  
Reservations made.

**OREGON AGGIES WILL HAVE STRONG ELEVEN.**  
A look into the future reveals the Oregon Aggies as one of the most formidable machines on the Coast for the coming season. The northwest school seems to have a fair percentage of great stars, who so far are free to return.

Pipe's husky center, Ralph, is in Los Angeles after having spent the week at the Presidio. Ralph believes that himself, last year's Aggie captain and half-back, Newman, fullback and captain-elect, Boardman, the demon quarter-back, and Bush, who played guard, will return when the institution opens in October. Ralph expects to be on hand.

Cy Noble, University of Washington backfield star, arrived from the present assignment in Seattle. Johnny Becker, Tugger and Brick Mitchell, University of California football warriors, are in San Francisco, members of the Marine Corps.

**KUMAGAE WILL STAY IN JINRICKY LAND.**  
Kumagae, Japan's tennis wizard, is not coming to the United States. This was the word brought from Japan by a business associate of the Japanese tennis star, who is in the East, and related to "Tommy" Tompkins, local tennis shark.

But Tompkins believes that Kumagae will come later in the year. He has planned his trip for the summer in order to participate in the big eastern tournaments, which have since been cancelled or converted into round-robin affairs by the war.

**LEAGUE STANDINGS.**  
PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.  
W. L. P. Pct.  
San Francisco 10 10 20 .500  
Los Angeles 10 10 20 .500  
Portland 10 10 20 .500  
Seattle 10 10 20 .500  
Tacoma 10 10 20 .500  
Vancouver 10 10 20 .500  
Astoria 10 10 20 .500  
Eugene 10 10 20 .500  
Medford 10 10 20 .500  
Astoria 10 10 20 .500

NATIONAL LEAGUE.  
W. L. P. Pct.  
New York 10 10 20 .500  
Cleveland 10 10 20 .500  
St. Louis 10 10 20 .500  
Chicago 10 10 20 .500  
Philadelphia 10 10 20 .500  
Pittsburgh 10 10 20 .500  
Cincinnati 10 10 20 .500  
Boston 10 10 20 .500  
Washington 10 10 20 .500  
Detroit 10 10 20 .500

AMERICAN LEAGUE.  
W. L. P. Pct.  
Chicago 10 10 20 .500  
New York 10 10 20 .500  
Cleveland 10 10 20 .500  
St. Louis 10 10 20 .500  
Philadelphia 10 10 20 .500  
Pittsburgh 10 10 20 .500  
Cincinnati 10 10 20 .500  
Boston 10 10 20 .500  
Washington 10 10 20 .500  
Detroit 10 10 20 .500

**ELMER SMITH REPEATS HIS HOME-RUN STUNT.**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Cleveland won the second straight extra inning game from New York here today in the fourteenth inning, 3 to 1. Elmer Smith, who twice last season as a pinch hitter, defeated Pitcher Shawkey, with sixth-inning home runs, won today's game from the same pitcher with a home-run drive into the right-field stand in the fourteenth. The indefinite suspension of Manager Donovan of New York was lifted today. Score: CLEVELAND, 3; NEW YORK, 1.

**DECANNIERI LOOKS FOR A FIGHT.**  
Tigers Sting Fast Victory.  
Men are Dangerous.  
Roy Mitchell at Last with His Men.

(BY HARRY A. WATSON.)  
ALABAMA, Aug. 11.—The end of the destructive war of wild deer has been delayed yesterday afternoon when John Wooten Quail in the charge of violating the game laws by killing two deer on his land. The case was argued at Tallapoosa county court and continued until next week.

The deer came down from the mountains and ate the fruit leaves from my fruit trees," Mr. Wooten testified. "I drove them off with my gun, but they returned. I estimated the deer were worth to my family at \$2000. Under the circumstances I believed that I was justified in killing them for my own protection."

Frank was fined \$100 for the deer, but he refused to pay. He was then committed to jail for 30 days. He was released on \$2000 bail.

**ONLY SIX MORE DATES FOR REDUCED FARES EAST**  
August 14, 15, 28, 29, and Sept. 4-5 the End  
On These Dates You Can Go To  
Chicago and return.....\$ 80.00  
New York.....118.20  
Omaha.....77.50  
St. Louis.....76.50  
St. Paul.....84.48  
Missouri River.....67.50  
And many other points at great reductions. Return limit Oct. 31.

Information at all offices of the  
**SALT LAKE ROUTE**  
Los Angeles Office, 501 S. Spring St.  
Main 8908 Home 10031

**BOWLING NOTES.**  
Personal Member has taken the title and is a member of the Twenty-fourth Street Bowling Club.

The Twenty-fourth Street Bowling Club has won the title of the city for the year 1917. The club has won the title for the year 1917.

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**ATHLETES NUMEROUS AT THE NEXT CAMP.**  
Among the many prominent athletic personalities chosen to shimmer in the sunlight at the second officers' camp at the Presidio are found a large number of Los Angeles celebrities. Ed and Forrest Stanton, both former track champions of the University of California; W. L. Stanton, Occidental College coach; Jacomini and Orma, former Stanford crew members; J. Rife Kahan, and Dave Wilson, former Olympic athletes; Gerald Young and Bill Horrell, tennis luminaries; Casey Chandler, high jumper; and Jack Kahan, football star. And many other of other heroes adorn the list made public today.

Over fifty entries are in for the Southern California Japanese tennis tournament to be held Sunday on the South Pasadena courts. The affair is the first of several tennis events to be held every Sunday. Next week, the sons of Nippon will meet on Tom Bundy's courts at Brentwood.

Dope on how the Japanese players are stack up is difficult to translate, but if Umetsu and Tompkins are not in the final there will be some surprised faces among both the white and the brown fans.

**BILLIARD KING HERE TO MEET GILLETTE.**  
R. L. Cannafax, holder of the world's three-cushion billiard title, is in Los Angeles and will meet Byron Gillette, the local wizard, Monday and Tuesday evenings at the Title Insurance rooms. A purse of \$100 is up for the winner.

Cannafax became the three-cushion king by virtue of his victory over Charles McCourt at Akron, O., last April. McCourt was the continental champion of the world, and Cannafax and the two cracks will meet at St. Louis, September 5, 6 and 7.

**WILLIAMS INDULGES IN STRONG HITTING.**  
PORTLAND (Or.) Aug. 10.—Portland hammered Hoff for sixteen hits and defeated Salt Lake. Williams made two home runs, the first with one out and the second with two on. Score: PORTLAND, 16; SALT LAKE, 2.

**OAKS MAKE IT FOUR STRAIGHT VICTORIES.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—Oakland took its fourth straight game from Los Angeles today. The Angels made four runs and took the lead in the sixth, but a subsequent double by Miller, with singles by Gardner and Buehler, scored the winning run. Score: OAKLAND, 4; LOS ANGELES, 3.

**SPORTSMEN FIND NO DISTANCE TOO GREAT.**  
Big Bear is still the attraction for many sportsmen. H. C. Dequer and family, W. C. McMillan and family, and Louis Buehler are some of those who have set out for the big lake after trout.

F. E. Salzer and family have left for the Mt. Whitney country. J. E. McIntyre was also in the party. John Love has chosen Huntington Lake for two weeks of hunting and fishing. Cold Brook name. Tonight attracted J. E. Moore, C. F. Clark and E. Miller are traveling toward Mineral Kings, Bishop country, with Nevada as the ultimate destination. Phil Brocklebury of Glendale, Calif., fitted these people for their journey.

**BANKS TO MEET NEW YORKER.**  
George Banks defeated McDaniel 15 to 14 at the Title Insurance billiard-rooms last night. Tonight Thomas, a New York crack, will offer competition.

But William, who is a local crack, will be a tough opponent. He will be a tough opponent. He will be a tough opponent.



ng, Tennis

DECANNIERE LOOKS EAST

Tigers Sing Frank for Fast Victory.

Get Four Runs After Ten Men are Down.

Roy Mitchell at Last has Hit with Him.

Although Frank Decanniere dressed up in a San Francisco form, the Tigers got when to the mound and were their third out of the series, 3 to 1.

Decanniere had two hits in the second and the third—the first that he worked, and in the fourth the Tigers scored on a sacrifice to left them. The San Francisco team was not so lucky.

Frank was tricked from the up in the sixth to let Jerry Dandridge hit him. Spider Baum then batted his arm in a last-inning effort to win the game.

At that, maybe he had a change of heart, and he was not so sure of himself. He was not so sure of himself.

Roy Mitchell had unfurled a banner for the first time in his career. He was not so sure of himself.

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THE NEWS FROM SOUTH OF TEHACHEPI'S TOP.

DECAANNIERE LOOKS EAST

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CLOSES THE LEDGER.

City Treasurer of Glendale and Elder of a Lutheran Church Dies After an Illness of Several Months.

Funeral Today.

Mr. Hoffman was born in Nordhausen, Germany. He came to Milwaukee, Wis., as a young man. He soon entered a law school in Indianapolis and after graduation took a position in the legal department of a large manufacturing concern in Milwaukee, which position he held until coming to Los Angeles in 1902.

He and his family became residents of Glendale the following year and for seven years previous he was City Treasurer, assessor and tax collector.

He leaves a widow and two children, Elmer C. Hoffman of Glendale and Mrs. Walter Hoffman of Los Angeles.

The funeral services, conducted by Rev. Morten of the Lutheran Church, will take place in the Fullerton funeral parlors, Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, burial at Forest Lawn.

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THREE GUARDS SAVE BATHERS.

Rescue Two Women Who Come Close to Death.

Pair are Swept Out Beyond Third Row of Breakers.

Strong Efforts of Swimmers Result in Success.

VENICE, Aug. 10.—In one of the most thrilling scenes that have accompanied rescues along the beach, Mrs. J. Jeffries, No. 18 Center street, Venice, and Mrs. E. Barker, No. 1801 Ocean front, Venice, were saved from death in the sea this afternoon by three Venice life guards.

The two women had mounted a half of a catamaran and were paddling near the breaker line when they were swept seaward by the end of the pier and made a dash for the beach.

There, in what is called the third row of breakers, the boat was overturned and the women were not at first realized how far out they had gone until they passed the end of the pier and made a dash for the beach.

The women were carried to the Venice Emergency Hospital and Dr. Byron Palmer and Municipal Nurse Shive worked over them for two hours before any sign of life returned. Late tonight the women were declared to be out of danger.

TEACHER APPOINTED.

John G. Miller, for four years head of the mechanical arts department of the Long Beach High School, has been chosen to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of E. A. Ross, who was head of a similar department here and assistant principal.

Quick Work.

DRIVE PILES FOR COLORADO WEIR.

IMPERIAL IRRIGATION MEN RUSH RIVER JOB.

Big New Dredger, Officially Designated Brawley, is Put into Active Service at the Hanlon Intake—Volcano Lake Waters are Slowly Rising.

BY DEWITT WHEAT—SPECIAL REPORTER.

EL CENTRO, Aug. 10.—Reports received at the office of the Imperial Irrigation District tonight indicate that the work of driving piling in the construction of the Colorado River weir at Hanlon heading will probably be completed Sunday. Some rock has been dumped into the river near the piling where scouring has taken place and the accumulation of brush against the weir has served to raise the water level somewhat.

The big new dredger, to be officially designated Brawley, was put into active service today at the Hanlon intake at Hanlon heading. Today a head of 2125 cubic second being raised in the Colorado River and 2125 cubic second being raised in the Colorado River.

Two Whirls, aged about 16 years, disappeared from their home a few days ago, and no word was received of them till Constable Robert Way at this time notified by the City Marshal of Imperial that the missing boys were there. The boys are Elmer and Earl Simmonds. Arrangements have been made to bring the boys back, and they will be sent to school at the Imperial school, under whose protection they have been for some time, why they left here.

CLAM SHELL RELIEVES CAR CONGESTION.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Aug. 9.—The "clam shell" which has been at work on the transfer between the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads has greatly relieved the car congestion and practically done away with the traffic jam at the transfer point, most of them being gondolas carrying road materials for the State highway.

The "clam shell" made short work of this, and things are now more nearly normal on the transfer than they have been at any time for several weeks.

ANOTHER ATHLETE SENT TO CAMP.

WHITTIER, Aug. 10.—Word has been received here that Howard Chambers, former well-known football and athlete star of Whittier College, has been appointed director of recreation for the camp at Palo Alto. There being some 1900 men in the camp, Chambers is in the army Y.M.C.A. work, and was given this special job because of his athletic ability. It is said to say that "Hod" will keep things moving with athletic activities among the various regiments.

SMALL FIRE AT COLTON.

COLTON, Aug. 10.—What might have been a disastrous blaze threatened the First National Bank when a waste-paper basket in one of the private offices caught fire. Oakley Walker of Walker & Emery's candy store, directly across the street, notified the smoke and called out the fire department, an entrance being effected by breaking in the transom over the front door.

SANTA MARGARITA, Aug. 9.—School opened here with an attendance of 164. Two of last year's teachers returned. They are Miss Hampton, the principal, and Miss Harrington, in charge of the third room. The new teachers are Miss Watkins, who has the second room, and Mrs. Remick, in charge of the primary grade.

CLAYTON AGITATORS FOMENT TROUBLE.

THEY ARE BEHIND WALK-OUT AT RIVERSIDE.

Manager of Cement Plant Says Problem is a Whole Lot More Serious than a Little Disturbance.

Four I.W.W. agitators, one of whom is a Foreman and One of the Mexican.

RIVERSIDE, Aug. 10.—I.W.W. influence is charged with the walk-out of 100 Mexican laborers at the plant of the Riverside Portland Cement Company. Superintendent Fisher is convinced that the demand of the Mexicans for the discharge of Foreman James Ferrell was simply used as a plausible excuse for the strike. Officials of the company say they have learned that the agitators are working on the Mexicans employed in the packing department to having their wages reduced by 10 percent.

WILL HOLD FUNERAL SERVICE MONDAY.

CLAREMONT, Aug. 10.—Arrangements have been made to hold, on Monday, the funeral service for Cyrus Mason Parsons, who was killed Wednesday morning at Claremont by an electric car. The service will be held in the Congregational Church.

Dr. Klingman, the pastor, will conduct the service. It will not be held until Monday at 2 o'clock, so as to give time for the arrival from the East. Four sons survive the aged father, who was almost 83 years old. His wife, one son and two daughters passed away before him.

Gov. Harding Wires that He's Unable to Attend.

Long Beach will be Visited by Thousands Today.

But There will be Numerous Other Orators.

LONG BEACH, Aug. 10.—This city expects to entertain the largest throng of the year tomorrow when from 75,000 to 100,000 former residents of Iowa gather here to hold their annual reunion and outing. The picnic will be held in Bixby Park.

Gov. William L. Harding of Iowa, who was scheduled to speak, has wired that he will not be able to attend on account of press of work.

A basket dinner will precede the program, which will include addresses by Judge William H. Miller, Joseph A. Crall and Judge W. J. Curtis of San Bernardino. Judge Frank R. Willis of Los Angeles, president of the Iowa Reunion Association, will also be present.

A life and drum corps will furnish music at the park in connection with the program. Miss Louisiana, the world's most beautiful woman, will sing her own song, "The Iowa Loyalty Song."

Special trains over the Pacific Electric and Salt Lake will run to accommodate the thousands of merry-makers who are expected to arrive from all over the state.

APPAISAL MADE OF HARBOR LAND.

PROGRESS IS REPORTED AT REDONDO BEACH.

Options are Secured and Final Plans are Being Prepared for Subsequent to the State Railroad Commission—Torrance Road to be Completed.

REDONDO BEACH, Aug. 10.—C. L. Roberts, engineer for the Jesseman Constructing and Contracting company, who arrived from New York city before yesterday, has left for San Francisco, where he will open an office for the company. The company expects to have a permanent representative there by September 1, to look after all harbor matters and see that the harbor is completed.

The city has now completed the work of appraising the land for the harbor basin, and the harbor company will send appraisers here in the near future. The company has furnished the money to complete all preliminary work, such as appraising the necessary lands, buy up options, and hire additional engineers to draw final plans to present to the Railroad Commission.

TOWARD ROAD FUND.

The Board of Trustees has voted \$200 to complete the Torrance Road boulevard. Although much has already been done on this road, the board has decided to complete it.

TEACHER BUYS HALF INTEREST IN STORE.

COLTON, Aug. 10.—George W. Leonard, for the past two years head of the commercial department of the High School, has purchased half interest in the store known as the Leonard store, which was formerly owned by C. E. Mead who has conducted the business with Walter Mead as a partner.

Mr. Leonard will teach again this term at the High School, expecting to continue his work in the school. Mr. Mead has other interests in view, but many friends are hoping he will decide to continue his residence here. Mr. Mead is the new president of the Colton Woman's Club.

CLAM SHELL RELIEVES CAR CONGESTION.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Aug. 9.—The "clam shell" which has been at work on the transfer between the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads has greatly relieved the car congestion and practically done away with the traffic jam at the transfer point, most of them being gondolas carrying road materials for the State highway.

The "clam shell" made short work of this, and things are now more nearly normal on the transfer than they have been at any time for several weeks.

ANOTHER ATHLETE SENT TO CAMP.

WHITTIER, Aug. 10.—Word has been received here that Howard Chambers, former well-known football and athlete star of Whittier College, has been appointed director of recreation for the camp at Palo Alto. There being some 1900 men in the camp, Chambers is in the army Y.M.C.A. work, and was given this special job because of his athletic ability. It is said to say that "Hod" will keep things moving with athletic activities among the various regiments.

SMALL FIRE AT COLTON.

COLTON, Aug. 10.—What might have been a disastrous blaze threatened the First National Bank when a waste-paper basket in one of the private offices caught fire. Oakley Walker of Walker & Emery's candy store, directly across the street, notified the smoke and called out the fire department, an entrance being effected by breaking in the transom over the front door.

SANTA MARGARITA, Aug. 9.—School opened here with an attendance of 164. Two of last year's teachers returned. They are Miss Hampton, the principal, and Miss Harrington, in charge of the third room. The new teachers are Miss Watkins, who has the second room, and Mrs. Remick, in charge of the primary grade.

CLAYTON AGITATORS FOMENT TROUBLE.

THEY ARE BEHIND WALK-OUT AT RIVERSIDE.

TO LOOK LIKE PART OF IOWA.

Long Beach will be Visited by Thousands Today.

Gov. Harding Wires that He's Unable to Attend.

But There will be Numerous Other Orators.

LONG BEACH, Aug. 10.—This city expects to entertain the largest throng of the year tomorrow when from 75,000 to 100,000 former residents of Iowa gather here to hold their annual reunion and outing. The picnic will be held in Bixby Park.

Gov. William L. Harding of Iowa, who was scheduled to speak, has wired that he will not be able to attend on account of press of work.

A basket dinner will precede the program, which will include addresses by Judge William H. Miller, Joseph A. Crall and Judge W. J. Curtis of San Bernardino. Judge Frank R. Willis of Los Angeles, president of the Iowa Reunion Association, will also be present.

A life and drum corps will furnish music at the park in connection with the program. Miss Louisiana, the world's most beautiful woman, will sing her own song, "The Iowa Loyalty Song."

Special trains over the Pacific Electric and Salt Lake will run to accommodate the thousands of merry-makers who are expected to arrive from all over the state.

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THEY ARE BEHIND WALK-OUT AT RIVERSIDE.

Manager of Cement Plant Says Problem is a Whole Lot More Serious than a Little Disturbance.

Four I.W.W. agitators, one of whom is a Foreman and One of the Mexican.

Classified Liners.

Accepted subject to the following rates and conditions.

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**ROSTRAVANSKY, OPYANIS,**  
 the best chaper in Russia  
 and best this year  
**WEDDING:** good profitable  
 business of future marriage  
**WEDDING INTEREST IN GOOD**  
 and profitable as  
 the business of future marriage  
**SALE ON REVENUE**  
 of the future marriage















**WELCOME FOR DR. BROUGHER.**

Temple Men's Club is to Greet Returning Pastor.

Great Gathering at Salt Lake Station Tomorrow.

General News of Local Flocks and Shepherds.

Dr. J. Whitcomb Brouger, who has been away for several weeks on a lecturing tour throughout the North and East, will return to Los Angeles tomorrow. He will receive a loyal and spirited reception. The Temple Men's Club, one of the many organizations in Los Angeles church circles; the Men's Bible Class, and practically all the other men of Temple Baptist Church and congregation are to assemble at the Salt Lake station at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to greet him. Dr. Brouger will speak briefly on his return, and then will be escorted to his home.

Dr. Brouger will preside at the evening services tomorrow in Temple Auditorium, Fifth and Olive streets, and at 8 o'clock will speak on "What Life Means to Me Since I Hit the Sawdust Trail." Dr. Brouger will speak briefly on his return, and then will be escorted to his home.

The Men's Club has made arrangements for a special welcome to Dr. Brouger next Tuesday night at Berean hall. A reception and dinner will be given at 6 o'clock, followed by an entertainment at 7:30 o'clock.

**MEMORIAL SERVICE.**  
A memorial service in recognition of the life and work of the late Rev. James F. McKnight will be held at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning in the Magnolia-avenue Christian Church, Twenty-fifth street and Magnolia avenue. The service will be conducted by Rev. J. F. McKnight.

In the Hollywood Christian Church, Hollywood boulevard and Gower street, tomorrow morning Dr. W. F. Richardson will preach on the subject of "By Way of the Cross." His sermon will be on the subject of "Discipleship."

The Westminster-boulevard Christian Church will join with the Magnolia-avenue Church at the altar's edifice tomorrow in a service in memory of the late Rev. and Mrs. James F. McKnight.

"Gospel Gems" will be the subject of Rev. M. B. Bernard tomorrow morning in the Pico Heights Christian Church, No. 1324 Berendo street. In the evening his subject will be "Value of the Bible." Dr. Bernard will speak on "The Bible and the Church," and "The Bible and the World."

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.**  
The subject for tomorrow in the eleven Christian Science churches of Los Angeles will be "Spirit." The services will be in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening, except in the Fourth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh churches, where the evening service will be omitted.

**BAPTIST ACTING PASTOR.**  
Rev. Arthur H. Gordon, pastor in charge at the First Baptist Church during the absence of Dr. J. F. McKnight, will preach tomorrow morning in T.M.C.A. work, and will preach in this church tomorrow morning. He will preach in the church on Wednesday for the first time since he has been pastor of the First Baptist Church in Atlanta, Ga.

**THEOLOGICAL.**  
Dr. Frank L. Eby will speak at the Southern Institute of Theology, Hollywood, at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning on "The Bible and the Church." The speaker declares that much of the grandeur of the Northern Hemisphere, which has been the center of the world's civilization, is due to the Bible. He will speak on "The Bible and the Church," and "The Bible and the World."

**SENIOR AUDITORIUM.**  
Dr. E. C. Gaebelein, of New York, will speak at the Senior Auditorium, 4000 Free street, tomorrow morning on "The Bible and the Church." The speaker declares that much of the grandeur of the Northern Hemisphere, which has been the center of the world's civilization, is due to the Bible. He will speak on "The Bible and the Church," and "The Bible and the World."

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**WHERE TO GO.**  
Dr. John Albert Eby will preach in the Boyle Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 200 North St. Louis street, tomorrow morning on "The Coming Great Revival." In the evening Rev. S. J. Wilson will preach. The pastor, Dr. Byron H. Wilson, and his family, are absent on a month's vacation.

In the Highland Park Presbyterian Church, Pasadena avenue and Avenue 54, tomorrow morning Dr. J. F. McKnight will preach on "What Is Your Life?" In the evening this congregation will join in a union service in the Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, when Al Saunders will preach.

Rev. A. C. Kleinlein will preach tomorrow morning in the Ohio Synod Lutheran Mission, No. 1108 West Eighth street, on "The Gifts of the Spirit Are Ours to Profit Withal." His evening subject will be "Find Eternal Life in the Scriptures."

Saunders of the Billy Sunday corps, will speak this evening in the Union Rescue Mission, No. 148 North Main street, and Miss Richards will read special music on "The Gifts of the Spirit Are Ours to Profit Withal." His evening subject will be "Find Eternal Life in the Scriptures."

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row morning, Dr. Gustav A. Bregler will speak on "Messengers of the Morning Breeze." His evening subject will be "Nobody's Dog."

Rev. S. E. Durham of Pasadena will preach tomorrow morning in the Hollywood Baptist Church, Las Palmas and Selma avenues, on "An Educational Program for the Church." The "Message in Hosea" will be his evening subject, and it will be illustrated with crayon drawings.

"The Spirit in the Church" will be the sermon topic of Rev. Chester Ferris tomorrow morning in Park Congregational Church, Bellevue avenue and Douglas street. "Making Democracy a Safe Thing for the World" will be his evening subject.

At St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Vermont avenue and Thirty-sixth place, the pastor, Rev. Jesse W. Ball, Ph.D., will speak tomorrow morning on "The Lament of Jesus Over Jerusalem: Its Meaning for Today." The evening subject will be "Jesus' Midnight Guest."

Rev. J. E. Hoke, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Euclid avenue and Eagle street, will speak tomorrow morning on "Our Daily Bread." His evening subject will be "The Presence of God."

"Christ Weeping Over Jerusalem" will be the subject of the sermon in the Norwegian language at Bethlehem Lutheran Church, Fifth street and Dewey avenue, tomorrow morning. The evening subject will be "The Presence of God."

Dr. W. S. Williams will preach tomorrow morning in the Welsh Presbyterian Church, Fifth and Crocker streets, on "Two Great Stations of Life, or Why I Pains in the World." His sermon in the evening will be on "Christ in You Your Hope of Glory." There will be special music at both services.

Jerusalem Unconquered" will be the subject of Rev. W. S. Dwyer at the 10:30 o'clock united service tomorrow morning in the First English Lutheran Church, Eighth and Flower streets. His evening sermon will be on "Los Angeles Unconquered." He will speak on "The Freedom of Truth and the Slavery of Falsehood."

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morning by Rev. Sigurd T. Benson, the pastor. The Holy Communion will also be administered. There will be no evening service.

Rev. Clyde Shepard will speak in the Mt. Hollywood Congregational Church tomorrow morning on "The Holy Spirit." His evening subject will be "The Message in Hosea."

Rev. Leonidas H. Davis will preach tomorrow morning in the Congregational Church of the Messiah, Washington street and Van Ness avenue, on "The Companion of Christ." There will be no evening service.

A vacation sermon on "Seeking Rest" will be the subject of Rev. J. M. Schaefer tomorrow morning in the Pico Heights Congregational Church. His evening subject will be "What Would Jesus Do?"

In the Hyde Park Congregational Church at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon Rev. J. M. Schaefer will preach on "The Coming Victory."

Dr. T. L. Ford will preach in the University Methodist Episcopal Church tomorrow morning on "The Gifts of the Spirit." In the evening, the pastor, Dr. W. E. Thrope, will preach on "Is Prayer a Tool or Life-preserver?"

Dr. J. Addison Smith will preach tomorrow morning in the Hollywood Presbyterian Church, Tenth and Figueroa streets, on "Modern Exorcism." His evening subject will be "The Gifts of the Spirit."

Rev. E. T. Coyner preaches tomorrow morning in the Grace English Lutheran Church, Vermont and Menlo avenues, on "Things That Belong to Thy Peace." The subject of the evening service will be "The Destruction of Jerusalem."

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Tomorrow morning in the Boyle Heights German Lutheran Church, East Second and Dakota streets, Rev. G. H. Emmel will preach on "Jesus' Tears." The sermon in the evening in English will be on "The Fifth Petition."

"The Beginning and Progress of the Reformation" will be the subject of a discourse tomorrow morning by Rev. M. H. Tietjen in the East Side Emanuel Lutheran Church, North Griffin and Altura streets. The evening sermon, in English, will be on "The Restoration of the Church."

TO LAY MAINS.  
The Harbor Commission yesterday requested the Public Service Commission to proceed at once with the laying of water mains in the harbor district to provide for a water supply for the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, in conformity with agreements for such pipe laying that have heretofore prevailed on harbor work.

Notice was given, however, that these pipes are desired not only for water service but for fire protection as well, and that provision should be made for the placing of fire hydrants about midway between the plants to be served. The matter was referred to Chief Engineer Mulholland.

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"The Beginning and Progress of the Reformation" will be the subject of a discourse tomorrow morning by Rev. M. H. Tietjen in the East Side Emanuel Lutheran Church, North Griffin and Altura streets. The evening sermon, in English, will be on "The Restoration of the Church."

TO LAY MAINS.  
The Harbor Commission yesterday requested the Public Service Commission to proceed at once with the laying of water mains in the harbor district to provide for a water supply for the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, in conformity with agreements for such pipe laying that have heretofore prevailed on harbor work.

Notice was given, however, that these pipes are desired not only for water service but for fire protection as well, and that provision should be made for the placing of fire hydrants about midway between the plants to be served. The matter was referred to Chief Engineer Mulholland.

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**BODIES ARE FOUND.**  
Detectives Rush to a Garage Where Groceries Displayed to Made, but Lovers the Remains are All in Bottle, Preserved There by Surgeon.

"Police! Police! We've just found the dead bodies of three babies in a garage at No. 519 California street! Come quick and investigate!"

This alarming telephone message last night set detective headquarters a-buzz with excitement. Detective Sergeants Rowe and Taylor rushed by auto to the garage and started what they believed would be an investigation of greasy nature.

Attaches of the place directed them to a store-room at the rear of the building. There they found three dead babies, but no mother. "There's the bodies!" a mechanic said excitedly.

The detectives found some bodies, but no mother. "There's the bodies!" a mechanic said excitedly. The detectives found some bodies, but no mother. "There's the bodies!" a mechanic said excitedly.

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**Sows Discontent.**  
(Continued from page 1.)  
victims of unemployment was failed to pay for labor. It is likely that these contractors are compelled to give up payments to laborers.

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## 'AUGUST 11, 1917.—[PART II.]

[illegible]

him frankly, succeeding in  
but her weight was nothing to the  
philic Chaplin, and in a moment  
the room. While he  
struck out for shore.

The little girl was quickly revived,  
and she was up and running to her  
rescuer—well, you can imagine  
what happened! Of course, she  
didn't know how to be brave and  
her mother was bending anxiously  
over her. Then she looked over at  
him and she burst into a big, hearty  
smile. By and by her mother said:

and vegetables, and didn't have a  
room for meat and dinner. So  
the waiter came and he was  
a waiter for a little extra charge,  
and they did. Oh, we were an im-  
mense crowd, and we were  
with her nicely-dressed train, and  
with my retinue of followers

"Suddenly, at the table, Miss Ar-  
son looked at me. There was a  
frightful look on her face. She  
short, she inquired—'do they  
there, do they make you wash your

—  
Baby Mildred forgot all her weakness, her aches and pains.  
"Really and truly Charlie Chaplin?" she cried. And then—yes, it is true, she just what any hero always does in such cases. He kissed the heroine!  
—  
**Miss Arthur's New Experience.**  
—  
It's the open season for birthdays. Quaintly followed by "Frisbe" Prigana's natal celebration.  
—

Wise owned up to a birthday. Miss Arthur having remembered the round Trile with a bouquet on the table for her birthday, Miss Frigiana yesterday morning, the comedian, said: "She took the heroine of 'Liberty Affaire' to lunch."

Did she take her to the Alexander's? She did not. She had the statement made by a friend of hers here in the story in Miss Frigiana's own choice words, entirely uncorrected.

He desired the ethical, right in nature, and the right in the right place. Fox standard programme of spectacular features. Ever since the Fox company commenced making such pictures as "Jack and the Beanstalk," "Cousin Sam," "The Conqueror," "The Honor System," and "Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp," there has been a great deal of talk in the theatre world as to whether or not the theatre would acquire the costly service.

ated by Miss Arthur: "This means an entirely new policy for the two Miller theaters. The reason is that the yellow cafeteria in the new building has just started and it must have just naturally got the hinges right off the cook. We walked into the cafeteria and Miss Arthur looked around at the bread line and said, 'I don't see anything doing a big sale today!' Miss Arthur then asked what kind of hunger cure this was that I had led her to and she told her a cafeteria. Just then she said, 'Well, I'll be damned!'"

and by the time I had picked him up and dusted off his pork chops Miss Arthur had seized a tray and was trying to powder her face in his professedly empty mirror." I told her, "Here, you deal with a knife and fork and napkins." Just then Miss Arthur joggled a tall, spare woman and the woman turned and one of those "oh my" mouths turned down. "I can't," she could hitch her stockings to the cor-

ners. 'Never mind the gloomer,' I said; 'she won't dare bite you, anyhow.' 'How do you play this game?' asked Miss Arthur. 'Is it a game of chance and do you draw lots and

opened a ten weeks' run at the Globe Theater on Broadway, New York City, at 11 prices. Patrons of Miller's will, however, be able to see the same production at a fraction of the New York admission charges.

**Theaters—Amusements—Entertainments**

**CLUNE'S—**

**AUDITORIUM** THEATRE  
 MAY 1-2-3-7-8-9 MAY 12-13-15-20-30  
 THIS WEEK ONLY—POSITIVELY WILL NOT APPEAR ON BROADWAY  
**MARGUERITE CLARK**  
**"The Amazons"**  
 A SCREAMING COMEDY BY SIR ARTHUR WING PINFOLD. THE BEST MUSIC  
 BURTON HOLMES TRAVELGUES TO BANANAS.

**CLUNE'S**  
Broadway  
Theater

SHOWS AT 7:15,  
11:30, 2, 5:30 &  
8:30, 9 and 9:30.

SHOWING TODAY AND WEEK  
"AN EVEN BREAK"  
WITH  
**OLIVE THOMAS**  
STAR OF TREASURES, POLARIS, ETC.  
LATEST VIEWS OF OUR BOYS AT THE FRONT.

**MASON OPERA HOUSE**

Last 2 Performances

**Al Jolson in Robinson Crusoe, Jr.**  
Farewell Matinee Today. Last Performance Tonight

---

**WASHINGTON BASEBALL PARK—PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE**  
**SAN FRANCISCO vs VERNON**

**SAN FRANCISCO VS. VERNON**  
Every Day Except Monday. Game Called at 3:30 P. M.  
FIRST THREE ROWS IN GRAND STAND RESERVED SUNDAY

---

**ORPHEUM— THE BEST OF VAUDEVILLE**  
Every Night at 8-10-25-50-75c; Boxes, \$1.00.  
Matinees at 3 DAILY, 10-25-50c; Boxes, 75c. Except Holiday Matinees  
Mr. Martin Beck Presents **LOLA ARTHUR** in "Liberty Bells"  
**MARY CARROLL** in "over the Top" **HERBERT & CO.** "The Frolics"  
**W. CLIVE & O'CONNOR** Hot & Scotch; **CALIFORNIA BOYS' BAND**, Columbia Park  
Boys; **SANTOS & HAYS**, Hunch Hunters; **ORVILLE STANT**, Personality Boy.

Last Week, TRIXIE FRIGANDIA, Motion Two Weeks and Max Wolff.  
 Orchestral Concerts 1 and 2 p.m. Paths Semi-News News  
**IMPRESS ATHLETIC CLUB—338 S. Spring St.**  
**Aug. 11th Boxing Tonight Phone F3999**  
**6—HIGH CLASS BOUTS—6**  
 JENN ORSATTL Promoter.  
**8:30 Sharp 50c, 75c, \$1 00**  
 Seats on sale at the theater. Ladies' admission 25c.

**HARRICK—**  
814 and Broadway  
H. P. Casfield, Lessee  
Supported by Robt. Edson, Gladys Brockwell and Shes Mitchell.

**WM. S. HART**  
"ON THE NIGHT STAGE"

COMING SUNDAY

**BRYANT WASHBURN** in "SKINNER'S BUBBLE"

**MAIACE—** \$ ANITA STEWART \$ COMING SUNDAY.

<p>THE NEAR BROADWAY In the Heart of the Shopping District.</p>	<p>"THE MESSAGE OF THE MOURN" Positively the greatest production.</p>	<p>EARLE WILLIAMS IN "THE STOLEN TREASUR" A story of adventure and thrills.</p>
<p>SIX-116 SOUTH BROADWAY The Home of Good, Clean Pictures.</p>		
<p><b>LYMPHONY THEATER—</b> <b>HAROLD LOCKWOOD in "THE HIDDEN SPRING"</b> Also Fifth Episode of "The Gray Ghost," now simply enthralling in interest. Mr. and Mrs. Gladys Drew in "The Burglar."</p>		
<p><b>TIPPEDRONE</b> CONTINUOUS</p>	<p><b>ANOTHER DANDY SHOW</b> 1-REJOIC MINSTREL MAIDS-1</p>	<p><b>MATINEES</b> 10 Cents</p>

11 to 11 P. M. **IVAN, FARMWORTH & WEAVER** ALL SEAS  
Our Biggest Hit This Season **EVERY, THE**

**MILLER'S VIRGINIA PEARSON**  
Jettison King  
Made at Ninth  
Coming Sunday—DUSTIN FARNUM in "WRATH OF LOVE"  
Durand of the Bad Lands

**PANTAGES—**  
**Matinee 2:30** **3 Shows Tonight** **10c, 20c**  
**Starting 6:30** **30c**



## THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

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**SURE!**  
The Philadelphia Ledger has a plan for solving the transportation problem which is worthy of consideration. It says: "Our government ought to secure the right to run its own cars over the tracks of all railroads designed for the sole purpose of carrying farm products and our soldiers in times of war, and all said cars to be manned by government men."

**PROSPECTS OF PROHIBITION.**  
The Times does not see that the clause of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, which will make it inoperative unless adopted by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States within six years, impairs its validity if it shall receive such two-thirds within the six years. If at any time prior to 1923 the Legislatures of thirty-three States ratify the amendment it will become automatically a part of the Constitution, and the question as to what would be the effect of a ratification made after 1923 will not arise.

Twenty-three States have prohibition Constitutions. In fourteen States there is limited prohibition in the shape of local option, and in twelve States the selling of liquor is licensed. Assuming that the twenty-three States which are now prohibition will ratify the amendment, it will require but ten of the twenty-six local-option and license States to secure its adoption. The friends of prohibition claim Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Vermont, Indiana, Ohio, Nevada, Utah, New Hampshire and Wyoming—thirteen more than the necessary number—leaving California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Texas, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Missouri, Wisconsin and New Mexico still in the grasp of the demon rum.

But the amendment may not be ratified even by the prohibition States. It may readily be comprehended that a citizen of Mobile who votes for prohibition in Alabama does not feel called upon to prevent a citizen of Los Angeles from drinking a glass of California claret, or that a citizen of Maine who favors prohibition there will vote to strike a stern of lager from the hand of a citizen of Cheyenne, and that a Michigan farmer may not care how drunk a Texan may become so long as he stays in Texas while drunk and does not visit Tiptonland.

**THE ILLS WE HAVE.**  
Rheumatism is more and more experiencing an undeserved popularity. Next to the weather rheumatism had for some years been the leading theme of conversation in impolite circles, and in some groups it really held the edge; but for a season or two it was crowded down into fourth or fifth place by the food conservationists, birth controllers and other specialists.

Since the draft, however, rheumatism is again a prolific source of conversation, and there is an outburst of it that seems almost epidemic in character. Drafts always did provoke rheumatism, anyhow, and if a person subject to the ailment sat in one too long he might come forth to greet his friends all doubled up like a hairpin.

Rheumatism was mostly an appearance of years. After a man got through with his war and money-grubbing he could take up his rheumatism and play on it as a trombone. In his declining and reclining years it would be as a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, and a man with a substantial case could give his complete attention to the same.

But he was usually gray to begin with. The rheumatism we are having now, however, appears to be especially malignant in attacking the human frame in the heyday of its youth—between the ages of 21 and 31. Sometimes with but one exposure to a draft it will break out in its most virulent form, and a sufferer who a few months ago could march nine miles over the golf links of a sunny afternoon can hardly set foot on the enemy's country without yelping for the doc.

Between rheumatism and falling arches it would seem hard for the young manhood of America to get anywhere beyond Atlantic City. Rheumatism can be had in various forms, but mostly a man has it in his own—at least in these perilous times. But if a guy has lumbar or sciatica or intercostal neuralgia or other impressive variations of rheumatism there is one thing he cannot do. He cannot spend his days and nights in a moist and unsanitary trench—behind the draft.

Any doc will tell him that. Likewise doc to believe asked to say so and to swear to it several times a day. A burglar-proof case of rheumatism is worth a whole lot in some families in these times—especially if it lodges in the ample frame of Reginald, the pride of the house.

But as a nation we are developing a bunch of masculine ailments, most of which forbid the poor sufferers marching seven miles a day with a gun on their shoulder. Once he could do his half-dozen miles a night around a pool table, carrying a two-man load of cocktails; but now, at the ripe age of 27, rheumatism and broken arches have claimed him for their own and he cannot even "hay-foot, straw-foot" around the block without screaming with pain.

If he ever does go to France he will have to have a strong man to carry for him. It's what happens to a luckless man for getting in a draft.

The new government official publication is something like a picture show film—in a single reel.

**FOOD CONTROL—FARM LABOR.**  
After traveling a tortuous course the administration food-control bill has passed both houses of Congress and received the President's final signature. The bill originally introduced has been amended until about all that remains of the first draft is the title and the provision that food control shall be under the immediate direction of a commissioner to be appointed by the President. This place is now filled by Herbert C. Hoover, who made a capital record in food conservation and relief work in Belgium and Northern France. The Senate stood out for a time, preferring a commission of three men who should be appointed by the President, subject to approval by the Senate; but a compromise was finally effected which will make Mr. Hoover supreme until Congress reconvenes in December.

For more than four months the provisions of the food-control bill have been under almost daily discussion in Congress. This discussion has been tedious at times, but it has not been without its benefit: the people of the country as a whole have a much clearer idea of what food control really means than they had in the beginning. But it has had the effect of delaying both spring and summer planting; the uncertainty at Washington has caused thousands of farmers to reduce their cultivated acreage until they should know something definite about government interference.

In the beginning there was a clamor for the government to fix maximum prices for everything. Many imagined that the cost of food could be lowered if the government would fix a low maximum price. This seemed to be the idea of the administration forces. As the committee hearings progressed, however, it became apparent that the effect of fixing a maximum price would be to limit production and to force the price of the product still higher. The experience of England, France and Germany proved conclusively that a maximum price fixed by a government becomes at once the minimum price in the market.

As the bill now stands there is a minimum price of \$2 a bushel for wheat which will hold good until May 1, 1919, but no maximum. The minimum price is intended to stimulate production by assuring to the farmer a market for his grain at a reasonable profit for the next two years. There is also a provision which prohibits the use of grain in the manufacture of whisky and authorizes the President to extend this to the manufacture of beer.

Opposition has not yet been withdrawn to the provision which permits a government agent to purchase food for all the Allied nations at a price to be fixed by the American government. The objection to this is that it is taking legitimate profit from the American producer. There was no opposition to the proposal that the government should fix its own price for the supplies purchased for the American army and navy; but there has been a strong protest against extending this to the other Allied countries. In its present form the President has the power of requisition to supply the forces in the field of all the Allied nations. Some of the leading Republicans in both houses of Congress assert that they will renew their opposition to this feature of the bill when Congress reconvenes. It may mean the opening wedge to split the food control policy of the administration wide open in December.

Food control was proposed as an economic measure; but the act provides an appropriation of \$152,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the bill and an extra \$10,000,000 to enable the President to purchase fertilizer and resell it to the farmers. At first the necessity for such great appropriations was not clear; but as the reports begin to come in concerning the jobs which are to be created for the unemployed under the bill, the wonder grows that a paltry \$152,000,000 appropriation should suffice. Word comes from Sacramento that John Francis Neelan, late chairman of the State Board of Control, has been to Washington demanding a place under the food-control commission in return for valuable services rendered last fall in carrying California for Wilson. If the Food Control Board is to be connected up with some of our California commissions that \$152,000,000 will hardly serve as a retaining fee.

It is to be regretted that the bill makes no provision to secure additional labor for the American farmer to plant and harvest his crops. Lack of farm labor is the greatest bar to increased production. The remedy lies at hand in the modification of the Chinese Exclusion Act so as to permit a limited number of Chinese and Japanese laborers to be employed here for the term of one year. France has passed such a law; more than 200,000 Chinese farm laborers are now employed in France, and word comes from the North Pacific Coast that solid train loads of Chinese laborers are being shipped through Canada on their way to France.

California alone could employ profitably at least 25,000 additional farm hands this summer and fall; but they are not to be had because the administration at Washington fears the political effect of modifying the Chinese Exclusion Act. At this time half a million additional farm laborers are needed in the United States. Their production would be equivalent to feeding two million men at the front and ten million persons at home; but there is no such provision in the food-control bill. A cockney named Gompers knows why, and a few million American citizens are beginning to ask why.

**WORST OR BEST?**  
Had you ever considered the fact that the human being is the only creature on earth, from the microbe up, that does not always act according to the best judgment and instincts with which he has been endowed? Is it because, although man was allowed to eat of the tree of good and evil, there is yet reserved for him, through the exercise of his God-like will, a more glorious destiny than that designed for any other earth-born creature? At least it is the splendid privilege of man to thus hope and believe.

The Allies are evidently acting on the plan that the German fleet will come out of the Kiel Canal when they get hungry enough. But it is a long time to wait.

The Germans will have a lot of excuse to abandon their trench warfare, as they claim to desire, when those thousands of American airplanes get busy.

## Something's Going to Drop.



**EXCESS-PROFITS TAXES.**  
There is in eastern money centers some unwarranted opposition to excess profits taxes. There is a long list of corporations whose profits at the present rate of earnings are so greatly in excess of anything their management and stockholders dreamed of before the war, that taxes running up even to 50 per cent. of a large proportion of their earnings would still leave profits available for distribution so great as to make current market quotations for their shares look absurdly low.

Says George Graham Rice in the New York Industrial Age:  
"Shares in corporations that can show net profits of 40, 50 and 60 per cent. on their common stock are underpriced when they sell even considerably above par, especially if their position is compared with that of the railroads, which earn average profits of around 9 1/2 per cent. and sell, year in and year out, at average quotations of par or better. The final enactment of the excess profits tax, so that its definite and full effect upon the earnings of industry becomes merely a matter of mathematical calculation, will serve as a discourager of hesitancy and will inevitably make it clear that the big producing corporations can pay whatever profits may be levied and still yield rich returns."

In purchasing steel and other products for the government the President has given the assurance that fair profits based upon ascertained production cost will not only be allowed but that excess profit taxes will be considered. Either the government will permit large profits and tax them heavily or it must sanction prices large enough to pay the present high and rapidly increasing prices for raw material and labor and, in addition, assured profits above all taxation sufficient to stimulate industry to the highest possible point of productivity. Mr. Rice says:

"On this point of prices to be paid, there are some definite facts that should always be kept in mind. One of these is that the enormous profits which the steel companies are making, as well as many of the other industries, are based not upon current published market prices for the commodities which they are producing, but upon contracts at figures lower in some instances by 50 per cent. The United States Steel Corporation on June 30 had on its books more than 11,000,000 tons of unfinished steel against a total annual capacity of only 16,000,000 tons, and the bulk of these orders were at less than \$75 a ton, as against the current average quotation for steel products of around \$120 a ton."

It is clear to The Times that no action that the government may take can abrogate existing contracts. No action that the government is likely to take will compel manufacturers to sell their products at prices materially less than those which they are now obtaining, unless at the same time prices which they in turn must pay for raw materials are arbitrarily reduced.

In more than a century our Civil War was the only one that lasted as long as the present war. The Balkan-Turkish war was measured by months. The British-Russo war continued two years and a half. The Russo-Japanese war lasted a year and a half. Our Spanish war ended in four months. The Franco-German war was over in ten months, and the wars between Prussia and Austria and France and Austria lasted only two months each or less. The Crimean war lasted less than two years; the Mexican war a year and ten months; and the war of 1812 two years and a half.

"Impeach him," yelled a parboiled pacifist at a meeting in Washington, referring to President Wilson. He is evidently one of the fellows who voted for Woodrow "because he kept us out of war." No wonder he is hot.

## A QUESTION OF ESCORTS.

BY ALMA WHITAKER.  
I rise to propose an amendment to that Mayoral suggestion that no unattached female be allowed to visit a cafe after 9 p.m. unless accompanied by a male escort.

Because, you know, if the cafes are really as iniquitous as all that, then it seems much more essential that men should be prohibited from visiting them unaccompanied by suitable female escort. Everybody knows that women are stronger in virtue and morality; that it is the men's morals we are concerned about.

Men haven't made much of a success of the protector business, have they? And if these cafes are not reputable enough for a respectable suffragette to visit unaccompanied, how can they possibly be safe for unprotected men?

And there are plenty of available women escorts. Oh, plenty. And I positively assure that those friendly bands of pliant little cabaret demurettes who trip among the diners singing more or less emotional songs, generally off the key, and waving their arms and legs about with such naive abandon are no menace whatever to the morals of femininity. Positively none. Of course there is a cafe in town that caters for females enchainment, but even they have ceased to be demoralizing. It takes a military uniform to fluster us emotionally these days. Why bless you, even a sentimental suffragette like me can pass upon them unmoved, no matter how unprotected I may be. And everybody knows what an easy mark a suffragette is to masculine wiles. (See the 100th issue of Life.)

It might conceivably be a desirable innovation to provide men with female escorts henceforth. We are all pretty well agreed that men are victims of the female screen, the mix who leads them into temptation. The lord of creation never seeks temptation; it always seeks him. It was only in the bad old days when we believed that men were seductively dangerous, it is quite obvious which sex needs the protection of a compulsory escort. And besides, don't you know, if they are like that, it is almost inadvisable for us to allow the men to visit them at all. In fact, one can hardly approve their being allowed to escort women thither, much less that we should be allowed to take them there.

The proposed edict certainly aroused the ire of women. Here is this town full to the brim of strong-minded clubwomen of unimpeachable rectitude, intent upon such things as guarding the morals of masculinity, and we are informed that we must not visit a cafe for the purpose of acquiring nourishment and refreshment unless we can find some innocent male to tag along with us. Because, of course, if he wasn't an innocent male, we should almost be worse off, shouldn't we? And how much more so, if he was a male protector on tap, I should like to know? It would be such a base discrimination in favor of youth and beauty—nice respectable passers-by of uncertain age or fortune widows with matrimonial scars a foot wide were not stand a chance.

It is quite obvious we must insist upon the female escort for unprotected males. There is no very good reason for this, except that which has so long been called upon to have all the strength of mind and virtue for both parties, or pay the penalty like a lady and make no mistake, is surely entitled to the protective duties under the law.

Men are so much more valuable than women nowadays, anyway. Every last one of them should have a female guard on perpetual duty. If men were the best protectors for us against men, women are certainly the best protectors for men against women. The country teems with good women who stand ready to shoulder the responsibility. We are for it to a woman.

**IRIPPLING RHYMES.**  
EASY WORK.  
It's easy for the man who's rich to talk like seven angels to fellows toiling in the ditch, long hours for meager wages, to tell them that all wealth is dross, a fraud, or pretty near it; that everything's a lot less except a cheerful smile. Now, I have earned one bone a day at heavy, grinding labor, so I feel honest when I say wise things to toiling neighbors. It's easy for the man who's hale, who never had yaller janders, to hand out bunk to those who all with itch or mumps or glanders; to tell them that they ought to smile and wave their hats and chorle, when toothache or disordered bile is causing pain immortal. But I, who write the cheer up rhyme, to brace some aching brother, have rheumatism half the time, and jumping gout the other. So many giving us advice and optimistic chatter, and telling how to cut the ice when busted flat or fat! And most of them have never known the lack of ample riches, the tolling for a wretched bone in quarries, fields and ditches. And few of them have been, I warn, from humble homes evicted, and few of them, methinks, have seen the couch of the afflicted. It's easy work to dish the bunk when you are clothed in plenty, to one who, sweating for a plunk, is sure in need of twenty. WALT MASON.

## THE WASTE OF MAN.

BY CHARLES F. THWING, LL.D.,  
President of Western Reserve University.

WASTES abound, and are popular. Economy is a virtue taboed. It is first-cousin to meanness, and second-cousin to peevishness. Material wastes are most evident. Many are their forms. They relate to money and its uses. Extravagance, buying what one cannot afford or using materials with undue freedom or failing to use forces with efficiency form one type.

The waste is widespread. It is biological. It belongs to the farmer who lets the grapevine make stock which should make clusters or who allows the apple tree to grow a trunk too large for raising the proper fruit. It is mechanical. It belongs to the fireman on the locomotive who shovels more coal into the box than is necessary for making steam. It is administrative: it belongs to the stenographer or the secretary who uses two sheets of paper when one might serve. It is domestic: it belongs to the housewife who does not save waste paper or the contents of the wastebasket. (Both names are significant.) It belongs to all forms and forces of American work and life.

But human wastes, though less evident, are more significant, more disastrous, than material. At this time, and in the following decades, the waste of men caused by war is unspeakably impressive. The number, millions, has terrible meanings. But not the number only is impressive; think of the geniuses who, twenty years from this time, would be coming into their full flower, all like the death of a poet by the sword. Think of the death of a poet by the sword. Think of the death of a poet by the sword. Think of the death of a poet by the sword.

Such wastes are indeed painfully manifest. But there are other human wastes, less evident, which our social system is permitting, or at least not preventing. The waste of irritation caused by the bad adjustment of worker to work is a job, or the bad adjustment of the worker to the job, represents an obvious though great sacrifice of human force. "I cannot get along with him," is simple testimony to the use of force. Such waste is triple. It belongs both to the victimizing workers and to the irritated victim, as well as to the impaired work itself.

Yet perhaps the greatest of these wastes are wastes that found in the bad adjustment of a man to his work. Such wastes are to me more manifest than any other. A lawyer called the other day to ask me to help him adjust a place as a teacher in a college. He is a middle life. He is a graduate of a historic college. He has an income of several thousand dollars as a practicing attorney. Yet this man, with a good past and a good future desired to change his vocation. His life has been useful. But its usefulness as a preparation for future work would be half thrown away by his change of vocation.

I see men who have a mechanical turn of mind and of hand who are farmers and to become machinists. But they are badly many in the past and too few in the future properly to make the exchange. I know men who are clergymen who believe, and whose churches believe, they should be teachers. They should have been teachers or public school superintendents. Yet their obligations are great, and to make the change would represent serious difficulties.

Inference based upon these truths is evident enough. Care should be taken in the choice of a life's vocation. Vocational guidance is a common phrase. It represents a good idea, but it is rarely carried out. Those who propose to be vocational guides are usually not fitted for so personal and complex a privilege. To give counsel about the choice of a calling represents a knowledge of the character and ability of the one who wishes to be guided, and also a knowledge of the conditions of each vocation, which few do possess.

It is also plain that the risk of a wrong choice is made greater by its earliness. Man develops the latest of all animals. No boy, no girl, has that is within himself while he is still a boy or girl. Neither does the parent know. It is only when one has come to oneself, about the age of 20, that a self-interpretation of any value can be made. Therefore it is wiser to defer the solution of this life problem as long as is fitting. I know that many cannot put off the choice until the close of one's teens. If the choice is to be made early, however, one should use all discernment possible and summon all counsel which may be available.

The Austrian Premier says that the Austrian people are fighting for the sacred right to decide their own destiny. Then they are fighting a hopeless battle, for Germany regards no rights sacred either of friend or foe, and will have her own Austrian people's destinies in a way to serve her own interests first—[Baltimore American.]

Dealers in Hard-Boiled Language. [Washington Star:] "Those Dash-ton girls use a lot of slang." "Yes. After you have associated with them a while, ordinary grammatical speech sounds like a dialect."

## PEN PO.

Thanks to the Are of the Alliance. An astronomer ought to be able to stars. Did you ever see one-armed woman body explain it? No wonder their digestion in Rome the different diets. Cesar Williams, city attorney of earth is still in the. The government recruits a new army to the least eagle. Is it possible the hind the charges before the last? The very 1-4-o-a.

The local business these happy summer months, the city attorney of earth is still in the. The government recruits a new army to the least eagle. Is it possible the hind the charges before the last? The very 1-4-o-a.

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**Change of Location to**  
**Street at Olive**

*Do Your Shopping Early*

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**and the selection is unusually good.**

**Linen Sports Waists, \$3.75**  
 And others at \$5; shown in lines and a few in organ-  
 dy; real bargains.

**\$5.00**

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**Empress**

de, in a broad range  
 and dark shades and  
 ight and rich, lustrous  
 al satin, and splendid

**\$2.00**

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**Satin Charmant**

Another satin surfaced silk of great  
 beauty, shown in every desirable color  
 and black; 40 inches wide; satins will  
 enjoy great popularity this fall ..

**\$3.50**

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**ay Morning Hat Sale**

be here Saturday for choice of these marvelously re-  
 character, for any occasion—sports, street and dress—  
 quality and style.

**Few French Model Hats**

as high as **\$3.95**  
 as high as **\$2.95**

25 Hats, values as high as **\$37.50**  
 10 Hats, values as high as **\$50**

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**eminently suitable for pres-  
 buy, if you have any need whatever.**

**At \$4.65**—white novelty gabardines; they wear  
 well and hold their lines well; splen-  
 didly tailored for looks and for service; the majority in self  
 stripes; were \$6.75 to \$8. White gabardines with colored  
 woven stripes; were \$7.50 and \$8.

**\$3.65 and \$4.65**

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these; and not every size in every material or  
 poplins and granite cloths in Copen, rose, navy, covert  
 and silk poplins—

**\$7.00 Coats**  
 now **\$3.50**

serge, black and white checks and plaids in Copen poplin;  
 and rose; some are without collars, others with; were \$7 to \$8;

So on up to \$12  
 coats now **\$6.00**

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hair

7; white, 5 to 6½; pongee, 5 to 7; reg. \$9...

**French Kid Gloves; 2-clasp; size 5½ only; black,  
 brown and tan; were \$2.00 and \$2.25, pair.....**  
**16-button Silk Gloves; black, white, gray; 5 and 5½  
 only; were \$1.25 to \$2.00, pair.....**

**\$2.00**

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for all-colored; each.....  
 stripes or plain colors; regularly \$1.25 to \$5.00, at Half

**\$1.00**

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**224-228 South Hill Street—COULTER'S**











# DENIAL VOICED BY GAS CHIEF.

No Discrimination in Rates or Service, He Says.

Adds Charges do not Emanate from Council Committee.

Officials to Consider Today Situation at Harbor.

Emphatic denial was voiced yesterday by Champ S. Vance, second vice-president of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation, of charges which have appeared in local newspapers to the effect that that corporation had been and is serving a few of its favored customers and consumers with natural gas at the rate of 15 cents per 1000 cubic feet and the balance of its customers and consumers were being charged for a mixed gas at the rate of 45 cents per 1000 cubic feet and that the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation is discriminating against the city of Los Angeles and large industries therein by supplying gas outside of the city at a cheaper rate than it supplied its customers and consumers inside of the city.

He said: "This corporation has carefully investigated the matters charged in these articles and the report of the 'Gas Investigation Committee,' of which Commissioner Criswell is chairman, contains no intimation substantiating these charges. We have conferred with Mr. Criswell and in the presence of witnesses he has denied that he said or intimated to any person that this corporation was guilty, or that any evidence has been discovered tending to prove this corporation guilty of the practices charged.

NO UNMIXED GAS. "This corporation has never served unmixed natural gas to its customers, or any of them. In no single instance does this corporation sell nor has it ever sold gas to its customers or consumers at less rates or under more favorable conditions than is received by any customer or consumer, and in no instance does this corporation discriminate in the sale of gas, nor has it discriminated therein, against the inhabitants of the city of Los Angeles and in favor of anyone residing outside of the city. Our motto has always been, 'The same rate and the same treatment to all.'"

The Harbor Commission, representative of the Public Utilities Commission and members of the Council will confer again this forenoon with representatives of the Southern Counties Gas Company in regard to securing a cheap rate for gas for industries in the Harbor District, as a provision in the asked-for fuel-oil-way franchise across certain tidelands. The Harbor Commission wants to secure a clause providing for a rate of 25 cents per 1000 cubic feet for industrial purposes.

RATES STATED. The company yesterday filed with the commission its present rates for the harbor district, which shows the domestic schedule as follows: For 2000 cubic feet or less, 11.10 per 1000 cubic feet; next 1000 cubic feet, 30 cents per 1000 cubic feet; next 10,000 cubic feet, 20 cents per 1000 cubic feet; next 10,000 cubic feet, 15 cents per 1000 cubic feet; next 10,000 cubic feet, 10 cents per 1000 cubic feet, with a minimum charge of \$100 per month. This service is subject to shut-off without notice and the company is not to be responsible for any damages that may ensue for any shut-offs in the gas supply.

ON HOUSING COMMISSION. Mrs. E. C. Bellows was appointed by Health Commissioner Powers yesterday as housing commissioner, to succeed Miss Mary A. Feeder. Mrs. Bellows has had extensive experience in social service work.

# The Public Service.

At the City Hall.  
URGES ACTION FOR  
NEW CIVIC CENTER.  
COUNCIL IS ASKED TO MAKE  
DEFINITE PLANS.

Declaration is Made that Natural Conditions and Consensus of Public Opinion Point to Use of Territory Between Broadway and Main, First and Temple Streets.

The East Jefferson Improvement Association has sent to the Mayor and City Council the following plan for immediate action toward securing an adequate civic center:

We hereby call attention of the city officials to the deplorable and, in fact, disgraceful situation of this city as regards a civic center at which to transact business conventionally, economically and with credit due to a metropolitan city in the eyes of the world, not to mention our own citizens.

You all know that in spite of the fact that we are the largest and richest city of the Pacific Coast, and that the sum of our taxes runs into millions, we are transacting our public business in barracks dispersed to all points of the compass, and in a rental sufficient to pay the interest upon a decent civic center such as San Francisco and other cities enjoy.

Why this condition is upon us, why San Francisco can afford a \$10,000,000 center while we are fit subjects as a world's laughing stock, is a long story, but we feel that it must be due to a lack of business ability, lack of civic interest, or an exceedingly reprehensible method of disposing of our money. We are hoping that the present administration will make a different showing and rise to the level of the city and people. If necessary, to correct the situation and recover our lost prestige.

# PICTURE BRIDE PUZZLES LAW.

Can Oriental Nuptial Knot be Legally Untied Here is Question.

Yasukichi and his picture bride were unhappy after their little girl came to them, and in 1915, he alleges, his wife deserted him, leaving him with the babe. Thinking his parents in Japan could bring her back better than he could in the deserted home, he sent her there and brought suit for divorce. The case came before Judge Taft yesterday and the question was raised whether or not a decree could be granted where the ceremony had been performed by the Japanese custom. The case was continued until next Wednesday for authorities to be sought covering points of law brought out in the trial.

# CITY SEEKS DELAY.

Hearing of Gas Corporation's Action Against City, on Contempt Charge, is Continued Because Witnesses in Government Training Camp.

Asking a continuance on the ground that several witnesses are not available at this time, the city of Los Angeles, by its officials, announced to Judge Jackson's court yesterday that it was not ready to defend the suit of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation to enforce its right of contempt in failing to remove the primary and secondary wires on York boulevard. Attorney Beach stated for the gas corporation that he was ready to proceed.

The city desired the testimony particularly of Earl Reina, of the City Engineer's department, who is now in a government training camp. The court granted a continuance until Friday, the 14th inst. The gas corporation sought the aid of the city's wires in too close proximity to its own wires and won out in the Superior and Federal courts. York ordering the city to remove its wires from York boulevard. The City Council adopted an ordinance ordering the gas corporation to remove its poles and wires on York boulevard and the ordinance was declared unconstitutional.

# INJURED COUPLE SUE.

Man and Woman Each Files a Suit for Heavy Damages Against a Stage Owner Whose Car Was Wrecked While the Two Were Passengers.

Mary and Edward Sharkey, through their attorney, C. E. Johnson, filed separate suits in the Superior Court yesterday against W. C. Dunlap and others for \$20,000 damages in each case. It is alleged that Mr. Dunlap was the owner of an auto stage line and while the plaintiffs were passengers on one of the machines going to the San Fernando Valley last month, the car bumped into an auto truck and was hurled over an embankment. The plaintiffs say they were injured.

CALL OF THE DEEP. Tom Murphy, the veteran ballfish of Judge Shenk's court, who was an old salt before he became a deputy sheriff, felt the call of the ocean this week. He obtained a leave of absence and announced yesterday that he has taken passage on the slowest steamer to Honolulu. He wanted a slow boat in order to stay longer on the ocean. He expects to return to duty in several weeks.

# HUSBAND CHOOSES THE OTHER WOMAN.

PICK, SAYS WIFE, BUT RESULT DOESN'T PLEASE HER.

Tale of Some Impromptu Sleuthing that Resulted in Alleged Finding of Better Half and Another in Scanty Garb is Told in Court—Decree Granted.

When Mrs. Eda DeLartigue discovered, she testified in Judge Jackson's court yesterday, that another woman had come between her and her husband, Eugene DeLartigue, she told him to choose between them, and he chose the other woman. This resulted in a suit for divorce and a decree was granted by Judge Jackson.

The DeLartigue were married in Visalia, Nov. 5, 1910. Mr. DeLartigue is alleged to have deserted his wife in Salt Lake, April 1, 1914. The following October, Mrs. DeLartigue and a detective claim they located her in Salt Lake. She is an apartment house in this city. They found him in bed and the other woman in her "nightie," they said.

When his wife confronted him, Mr. DeLartigue is alleged to have claimed that he had a right to do as he pleased and that the wife had been in vaudeville.

INCORPORATIONS. The Monogram Company, incorporated, C. C. Mahler, Frank P. Greening and Roy R. Radabaugh, capital stock, \$100,000; subscribed, \$5.

# HAUNTED, SUES HIS "NEMESIS."

Ex-convict is Determined to Live Down Past.

Says Former Friend Demanded Hush Money.

Causes His Arrest on Charge of Extortion.

Azel Whitefield, charged with extortion, was arraigned before Justice Hanby yesterday, his preliminary examination set for next Thursday, and bail fixed at \$1500. The complaint was issued at the direction of Dist. Atty. Woolwine. Back of it is a story of a man trying to rehabilitate himself and live down the past, and another man, knowing his secret, demanding payment to keep it from the public.

# SUSPECTED AUTO THIEVES IN JAIL.

WEED ARMED, BUT SURPRISED BY DETECTIVES.

Two Young Men Believed to be Leaders of Gang that Devotes its Attention to High-priced Machines—One Stolen Car is Recovered at Home.

In the arrest of H. C. Kleya and Paul Krueger, each 21 years old, the police believe they have the leaders of a gang of automobile thieves which has stolen several high-priced cars during the last month. The young men were taken into custody at the gun point at Kleya's home, No. 133 North Dillon street, last evening, by Detective John Powell of the theft bureau of the Auto Club of Southern California and City Detectives Manuel Leon, Harry Hickok, J. E. Erven and Walter Blue. Both were armed with shotguns and revolvers, according to the detective.

# SEEK BIDS ON MANY ARTICLES.

GOVERNMENT WANTS OFFICE SUPPLIES HERE.

Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association Makes Public Long List of Articles on Which Prices are Asked—Much of Material will go to Fort Mason.

More proposals for government supplies were received yesterday at the office of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, No. 224 Wilcox Building, where further information may be obtained. Bids on the following for delivery at Fort Mason will be opened the 20th inst.:

Commeal, white and yellow; baking powder, rice, hominy (both coarse and fine), salt, pepper, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, nutmeg, hard candy, playing cards, citron, cranberries, farina, gelatin, hops, job, macaroni, mustard, oatmeal, olive oil, plum pudding, raisins, tomato sauce, tapioca, tobacco (smoking and chewing) water, preserves, cream, wheat (rolled and yeast), cake.

Bids on the articles mentioned below are to be opened the 17th inst., and are for delivery at Fort Mason, San Francisco. Freeman, paper bags, tool bags, duck, burlap, belting (canvas), leather belting, rubber belting, bands (cast iron), compression blibs, bicycles, sugar bits, hacksaw blades, blocks, clip boards, carriage bolts, bolts (railroad or track, machine and toggle), books, axminster tables, blank checks, lamp boxes, brushes (eating, deck and floor), bushings, desk calendars, bicycle oil cans, white index cards, cement, halter chains, paper clips, office clocks, boiler and polishing compound, lamp cord, spring cutters (brass and steel), cotton (twine), crucibles (graphite), glass (filter paper), feather dusters, paper fasteners, fuses (cartridge), gauge glasses, graphite, grease, alphabetical guides (A to Z), hammers, hooks, hoops, hoes, hubs, writing ink, iron (galvanized and pig), left hoes, leather, nails, nipples, nuts, oakum, oocanaut oil, paint, paper (rolls), paper (typewriter and printing), bicycle parts, parts (pencil sharpener machine), patches (motorcycle), pipe plugs, polish (metal), powder (hypocloride of lime), tire pumps, remover (paint or varnish), ribbons (adding machine and typewriter), rings (rubber syphon), paint brushes, plate glass, hammers (claw), iron, knobs, locks, nails (wire), wire netting, Talcum powder, sandpaper, drawer pulls, screws, springs, staples, washers, rivets and many other articles in the hardware line.

Also for delivery at No. 918 East Third street, Los Angeles, bids to be opened August 15: Quotations are wanted on such supplies as rubber bands, memorandum books, calendar stands and many other articles in the stationery line, such as office supplies of all kinds.

HE WOULDN'T WORK. The testimony of Mrs. Myrtle Chernaut in divorce proceedings before Judge Taft yesterday showed clearly that she married a husband who not only did not work, but would not look for it. Although she was ill most of the time, she said she went to work and, aided by her parents and her aunt, managed to keep the pot boiling. On corroborative evidence, the court granted a decree.

# TABERNACLE TO RING WITH SONG.

Dedication of Billy Sunday Auditorium Last Sabbath of this Month.

Dedication services of the "Billy" Sunday tabernacle at Twelfth street and Grand avenue will be held on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 2:45 o'clock. J. G. Warren will be chairman. Dr. James Whitcomb Brounger, director of services, and Prof. L. F. Peckham, conductor of music.

Following songs by the united Sunday choruses, addresses will be made by Dr. James E. Walker and Bishop Leonard of San Francisco. Dr. Herbert Booth Smith will pronounce the invocation. Dr. Russell P. Thrapp will give scriptural readings, and Dr. W. S. Dwyer will offer prayer. The dedication ceremony will be in charge of Dr. John Albert Eby, and the dedicatory prayer will be offered by Dr. George P. Kengott. Dr. C. C. Sealeman will pronounce the benediction.

# LOVE LETTERS CLUTTER CASE.

Hundred and Seventy-nine to be Read into Record.

Embellish the Gloyd Divorce Trial Proceedings.

Poor Health of the Husband Brought to the Fore.

The Gloyd divorce suit, on trial before Judge Wood and involving a charge and a counter-charge of conspiracy and further burdens, with the task of parsing 179 letters, representing the love correspondence of Albert M. Gloyd and his attractive young wife, Maletta Smith Hearn Gloyd. These letters have been offered in evidence, but were not read into the record.

Dr. F. E. Frewett, Mrs. Gloyd's family physician, was called out to turn yesterday in order to enable him to leave for Denver. His examination was directed by Attorney Oscar Lawler to the advice he gave Mrs. Gloyd in protecting herself from infection. Mr. Gloyd is tubercular, and the allegation is that Mrs. Gloyd knew this fact before she married him. She contends that he told her he was only slightly affected and was getting stronger.

# TOO MANY DRINKS?

Married Life Was One Scare Interrupted Dram, Followed by Disappearance of Ring and Cash, Is Woman's Testimony in Divorce Suit.

Lena Harrison did not discover certain alleged objectionable traits in Benjamin Harrison until they reached a hotel in this city, after the ceremony, August 21, 1914. At the trial of her divorce suit, before Judge Wood last December, she testified that he began to drink at the hotel as soon as they arrived. He insisted that she drink, but she refused, she claimed. When they left by train, en route for Honolulu, she alleged he continually ordered drinks served in their berth. Moreover, she claimed he continued to drink at Fresno, and in an Oakland dining-room he announced his intention of getting her drunk at night for a week, obtaining, they say, incriminating evidence against the prisoners.

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# SPEEDER FINES TOTAL UP WELL.

Twenty-two Hundred Dollars Collected in One Court in Month of June.

Justice Palmer collected \$2214 in fines from motorists for exceeding the speed limit in July. The report made to Supervisor Dodge of the county's Public Welfare Commission, which has charge of the Sheriff's office, states that 140 motorists were trapped running between thirty-five and forty miles an hour; forty-eight averaging between forty and forty-five miles an hour; 21 doing between forty-five and fifty miles an hour; eight making about fifty miles an hour.

# ON LONG HIKE.

In an effort to regain her health, Mrs. Margaret Wilson left the Pacific Electric's Main-street station yesterday on a pedestrian tour to San Francisco. Mrs. Wilson expects to make the Bay City in a week by riding when she can and walking when she must.

# SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

San Diego Army & Navy Academy. Pacific Beach. Prepares for College, West Point, Annapolis. A school of first rank.

Pasadena Army & Navy Academy. PASADENA. A select school for young boys. Enrollment limited. Annapolis Club Grounds. For full information, ask address: Capt. Theo. A. Davis, Pacific Beach, Cal., or phone Fair Oaks, 1022 Pasadena.

HOLLMAN College. New classes constantly forming. Write or call, 1719 Fifth Street, Room 111, Los Angeles, 341. South Spring Street. 2423. Henry 344.

# SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

EGAN SCHOOL. Not only a school for drama, but a school for general culture. MUSIC, DANCING, DRAMA. In English. Directed by Oliver Morosco, John Curt and many others.

# PAGE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Seven-acre campus, five drop-out buildings, seven resident houses. For school course. Boys taken from first grade through eighth. Ask for our new catalog. Address us at La Brea ave., near Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, or phone 1411.

# CLAREMONT

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Our Los Angeles Office is at 507 South Spring Street. MR. C. A. THURSTON, General Agent, in charge.

# LOVE LETTERS CLUTTER CASE.

Hundred and Seventy-nine to be Read into Record.

Embellish the Gloyd Divorce Trial Proceedings.

Poor Health of the Husband Brought to the Fore.

The Gloyd divorce suit, on trial before Judge Wood and involving a charge and a counter-charge of conspiracy and further burdens, with the task of parsing 179 letters, representing the love correspondence of Albert M. Gloyd and his attractive young wife, Maletta Smith Hearn Gloyd. These letters have been offered in evidence, but were not read into the record.

# SPEEDER FINES TOTAL UP WELL.

Twenty-two Hundred Dollars Collected in One Court in Month of June.

Justice Palmer collected \$2214 in fines from motorists for exceeding the speed limit in July. The report made to Supervisor Dodge of the county's Public Welfare Commission, which has charge of the Sheriff's office, states that 140 motorists were trapped running between thirty-five and forty miles an hour; forty-eight averaging between forty and forty-five miles an hour; 21 doing between forty-five and fifty miles an hour; eight making about fifty miles an hour.

# ON LONG HIKE.

In an effort to regain her health, Mrs. Margaret Wilson left the Pacific Electric's Main-street station yesterday on a pedestrian tour to San Francisco. Mrs. Wilson expects to make the Bay City in a week by riding when she can and walking when she must.

# SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

San Diego Army & Navy Academy. Pacific Beach. Prepares for College, West Point, Annapolis. A school of first rank.

Pasadena Army & Navy Academy. PASADENA. A select school for young boys. Enrollment limited. Annapolis Club Grounds. For full information, ask address: Capt. Theo. A. Davis, Pacific Beach, Cal., or phone Fair Oaks, 1022 Pasadena.

HOLLMAN College. New classes constantly forming. Write or call, 1719 Fifth Street, Room 111, Los Angeles, 341. South Spring Street. 2423. Henry 344.

# SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

EGAN SCHOOL. Not only a school for drama, but a school for general culture. MUSIC, DANCING, DRAMA. In English. Directed by Oliver Morosco, John Curt and many others.

# PAGE MILITARY ACADEMY.

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# CLAREMONT

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Established 1880

# Lamberg's

BROADWAY AND HILL

## Saturday Special

Store Open Till One O'Clock

3 pkgs. Jiffy Jell and 1 lb. Hamburger's Special	55c
30c Coffee	
Boneless Prime Roast Beef, 17c	
Leg Milk Lamb, 26c lb.	
Milk Veal at 17c lb.	
Eastern Hams, whole or half, 26c lb.	
Eastern Bacon, whole or half, 39c lb.	
(Hamburger's—Fourth Floor—Saturday)	
4 lbs. Sugar and 1 lb. Hamburger's Special	59c
30c Coffee	
Fresh Creamery Butter, 48c lb.	
Fresh Ranch Eggs, 44c doz.	
Freshly Dressed Hens, 59c each	
Freshly Dressed Rabbits, 39c each	
Baked and Stuffed Chickens, 39c each	
(Hamburger's—Fourth Floor—Saturday)	
E. C. Corn Flakes, 2 pkgs. 15c	
Royal Red Pies, 11c can	
Portola Sardines, 2 cans 25c	
Dromedary Dates, 2 pkgs. 25c	
Del Monte Spinach, 11c can	
3 lbs. Lady Washington Beans and 1 lb. Hamburger's Special Coffee	65c
(Hamburger's—Fourth Floor—Saturday)	
Coffee Cakes, 10c ring	
Snails, 2 for 5c	
Doughnuts, 10c doz.	
Jelly Doughnuts, 25c doz.	
Parker House Rolls, 12c doz.	
Spices Cup Cakes, 20c doz.	
BREAD, 11c LOAF—White, Whole Wheat, Bran, Raisin, Graham, Raisin.	
(Hamburger's—Fourth Floor—Saturday)	

## Y. M. C. A. SCHOOLS

Complete courses are maintained in: Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Radio, Preparatory, Greek, Spanish, French, German, Italian, Latin, English, Mathematics, Science, History, Geography, Music, Art, Physical Education, Swimming, Gymnastics and other subjects. Courses in winter and summer sessions. For full information, write to: Y. M. C. A., 1119 Broadway, New York City.

## URBAN MILITARY ACADEMY

"The Military School with the Home Life." Exclusively for Young Men. For full information, write to: Urban Military Academy, 1119 Broadway, New York City.

# HOPILAND

will soon be the scene of that weird Hopi ceremony, the

# Snake Dance

Between August 19 and 25—a series of amazing mystic rites—a prayer for rain—curious—fascinating—educational.

Do Not Miss This Spectacle. Hopiland is easily reached by the Santa Fe to Holbrook or Adamana, less than twenty-four hours away. Thence by auto to the reservation.

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Established 1881  
BROADWAY  
AND HILL  
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**Day Specials**  
on Till One o'Clock

1 and 1 lb. } 55c  
special

Roast Beef, 17c  
20c lb.

Ham or half, 26c lb.  
whole or half, 39c lb.  
Fourth Floor—Saturday

1 lb. } 59c  
special

Butter, 48c lb.  
44c doz.

Ham, 59c each  
Rabbit, 39c each  
Chicken, 39c each  
Fourth Floor—Saturday

2 pkgs. 15c  
1c can  
2 cans 25c  
2 pkgs. 25c  
4, 11c can

Washington  
Hamburg } 65c

Fourth Floor—Saturday  
Jelly Rolls, 10c each.  
Boston Cream Cakes, 10c each.  
Wipe Cakes, 10c each.  
Apple Pies, 15c each.  
Layer Cakes, 40c each.  
Cup Cakes, 20c doz.  
White Whisk, Buns, Twine, etc.

Fourth Floor—Saturday

and Galleries

TARY ACADE

Los Angeles

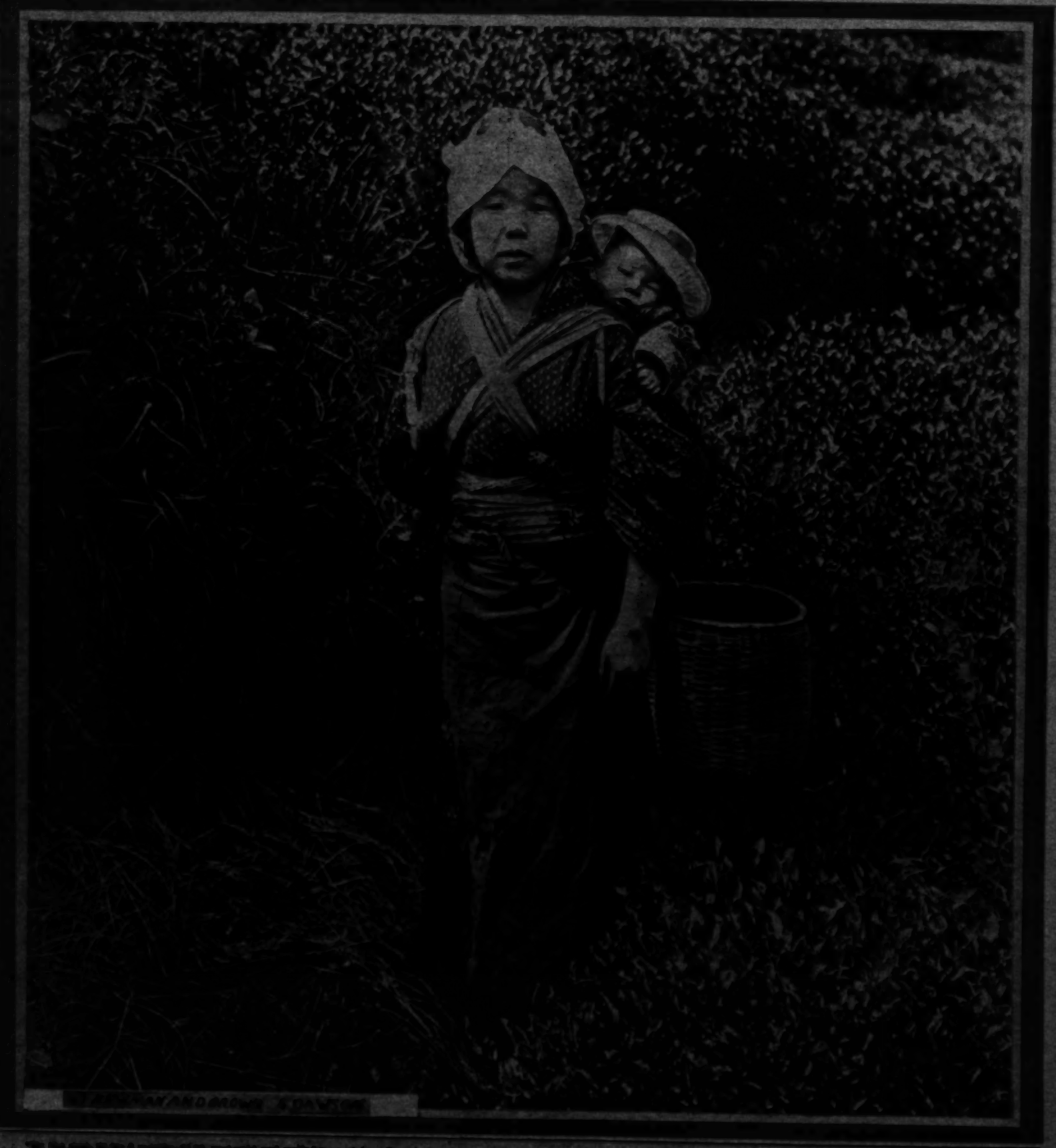
**Illustrated Magazine**

The Far-flung Southwest: "Land of the Setting Sun"



LOS ANGELES, AUGUST 11, 1917. "LIBERTY UNDER LAW." [1781—1917.] TEN CENTS.\*

*In the Fields of Japan.*



ed. H. NGER. Attract ideo.





*"I crush whatever stands in my way"*



*Julia Arthur  
in Liberty aflame at the Orpheum.*

## The DUO-ART PIANO

One of the rarest gifts in the world is the perfect talent for self-expression in music. In the language of melody and harmony but few attain fluency, and still fewer have the power to give to others the means of mastering the art.

But the world is full of music lovers—lovers of good music.

The problem of bringing together these millions of people who like to hear good music and the few score who possess the golden gift of tonal art is in a word the masterful accomplishment of the Duo Art Piano.

With such an instrument in your home, you may have the great artists play whenever you desire and play whatever you wish—just as they themselves only can play.

That was a few years ago the unattainable ideal. Today it is an ideal realized more fully than you could hope—more fully than you can realize until you have heard the Duo Art Piano.

As to its cost—the price is consistent with quality, from the Stroud at \$800 to the Steinway Grand at \$2700. Made also in the Steck and famous Weber.

**Geo. J. Birkel Co.**  
446-448 South Broadway





## DENIAL V BY GAS

No Discrimination  
Service, H.

Adds Charges do  
from Council

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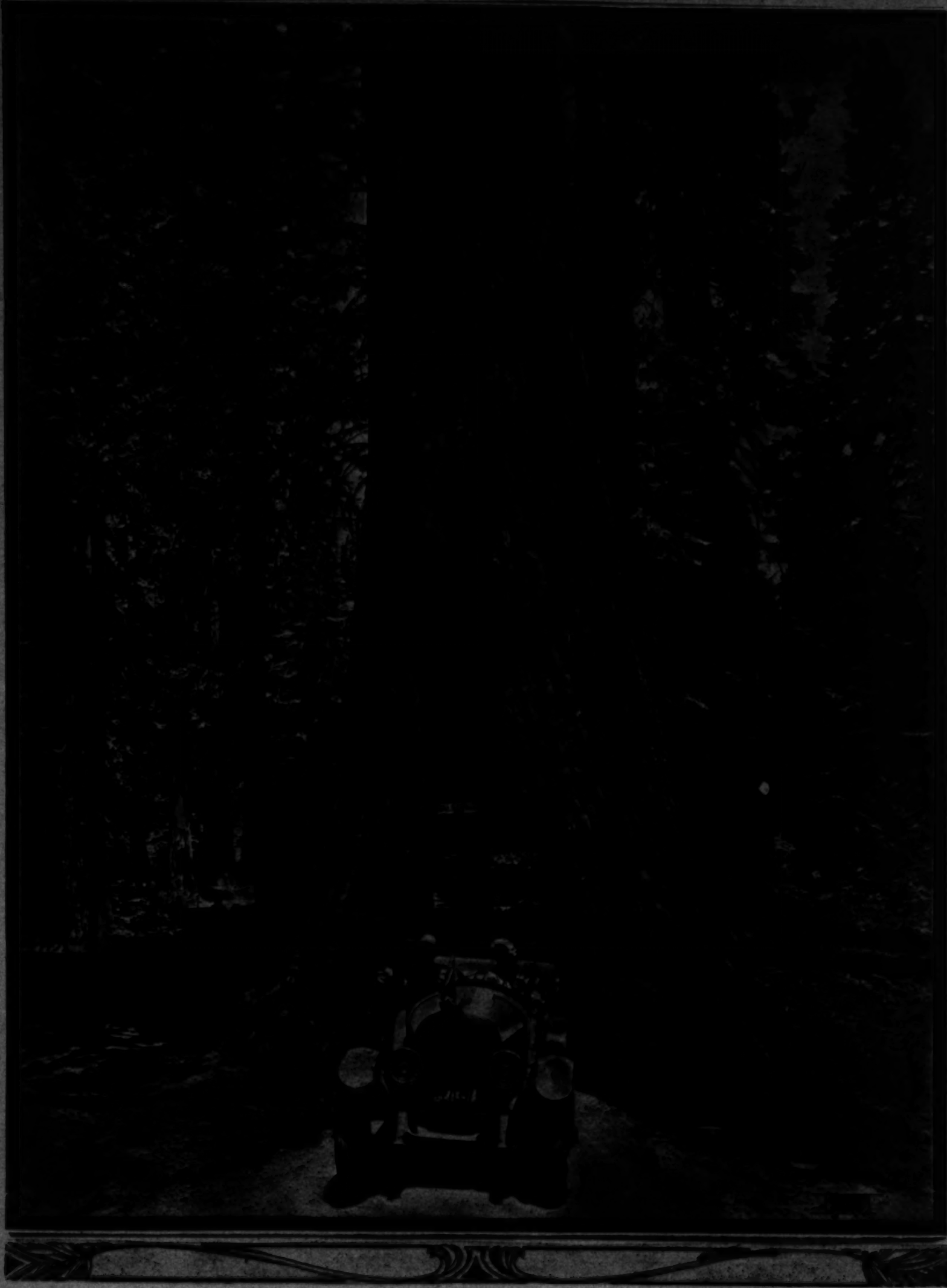
Emphatic denial  
yesterday by Champ S.  
vice-president of the  
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pany, which have  
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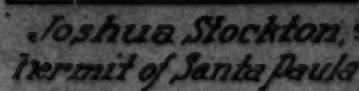
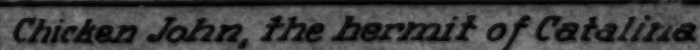
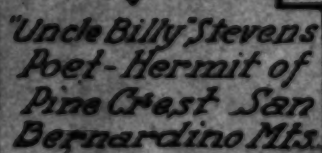
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\$1000 cubic feet



Somewhere Where the Stars and Stripes Fly.

An Old Giant.





*Uncle Zehe, Hermit of the San Gabriel Mountains.*

[illegible]

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**COUNCIL IS AS  
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Declaration in Maine, First and  
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**The East Jefferson Association has a**  
**and City Council**  
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**We hereby call**  
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**eyes of the world**  
**our own citizens.**

[illegible]



An Old Giant.

*Somewhere Where the Stars and Stripes Fly.*



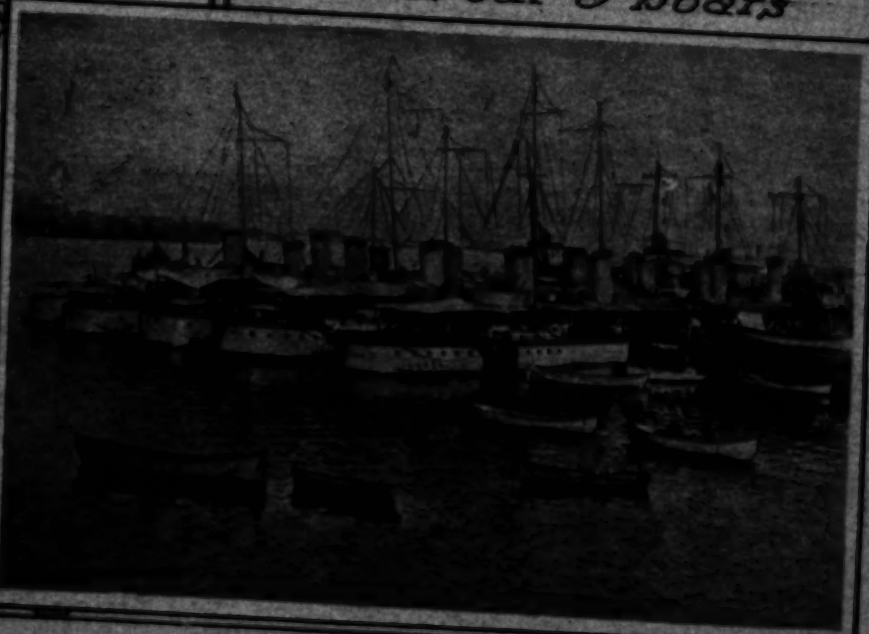
*Sunset*



*Look out U boats*



*U.S.S. Missouri*



*A nest of subs*



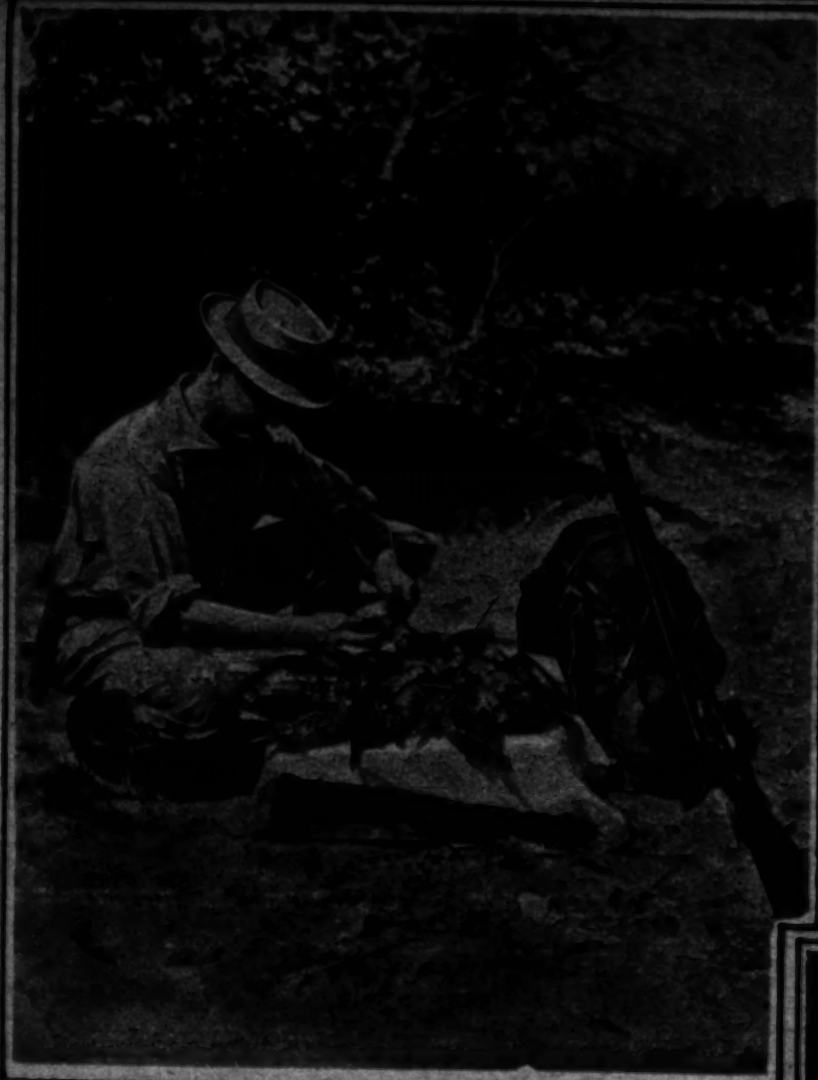
*Shore leave*



*Uncle Sam's sharks*



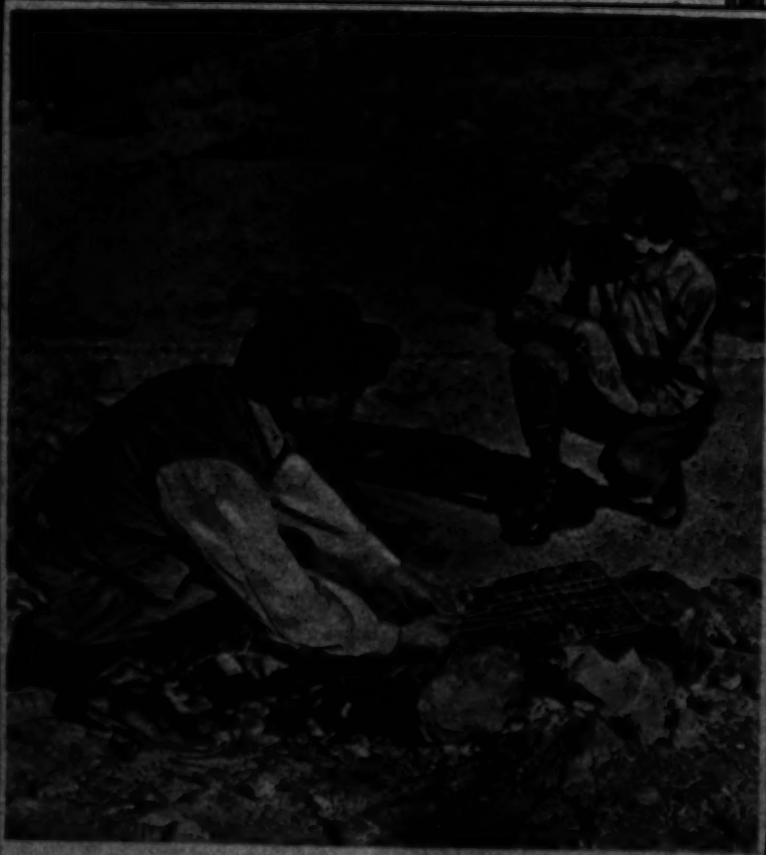
Outdoors—California Golden Summer.



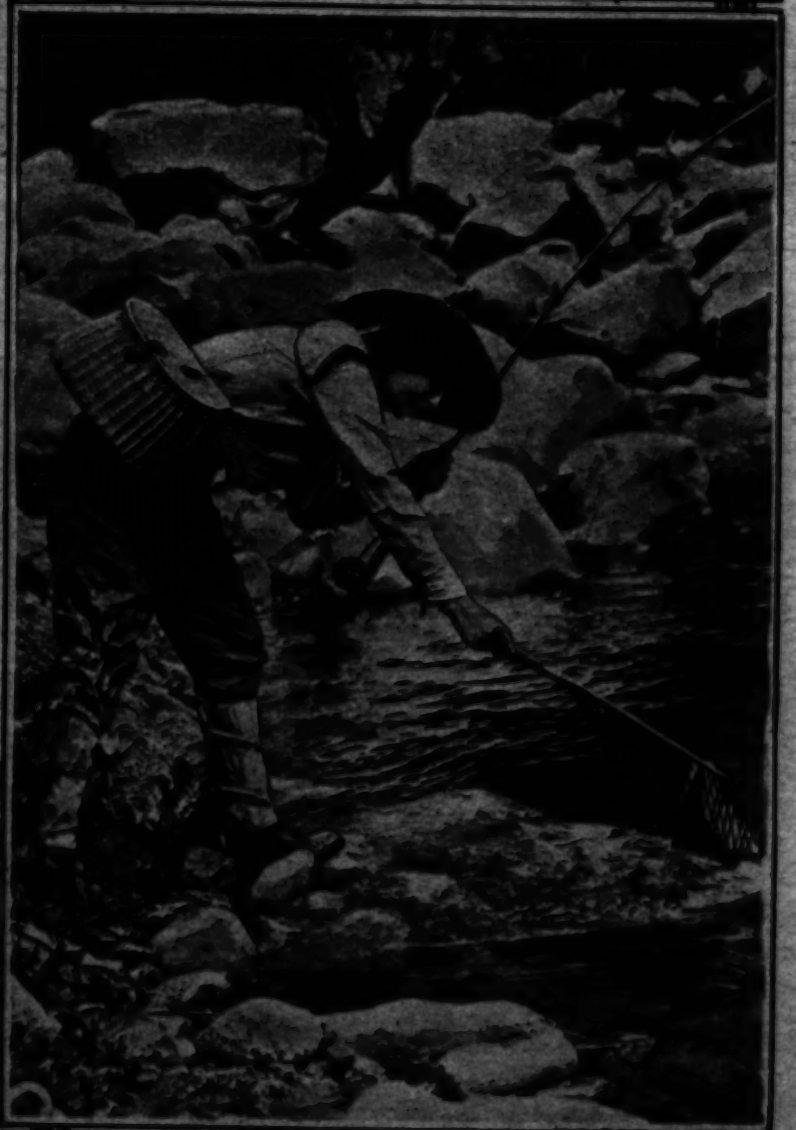
*The day's bag*



*First aid on the trail*



*Broiling the steak*



*The trout pool*



# DENIAL BY C

No Discriminatory  
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from Court

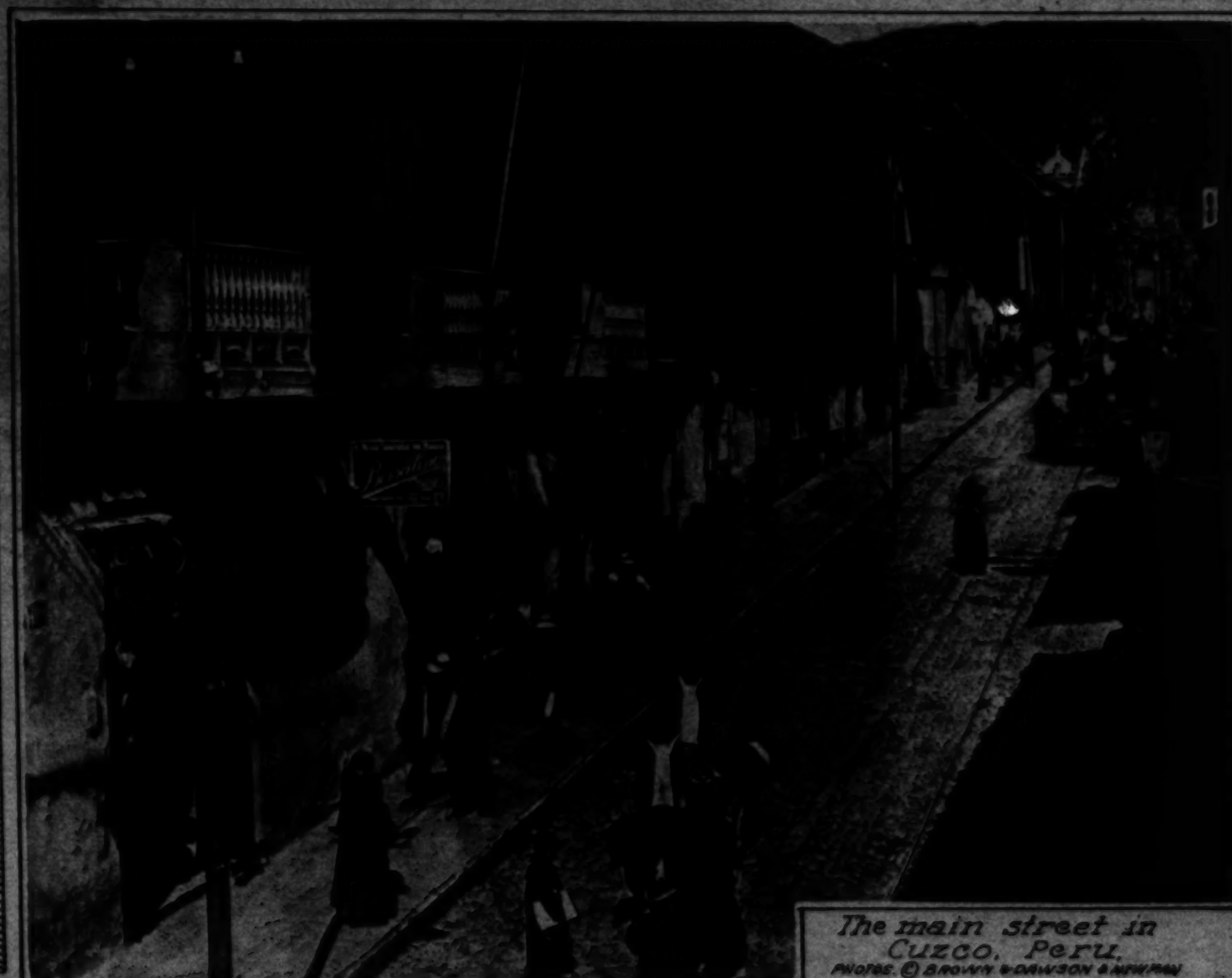
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Alfama pack train and a  
Peruvian wayside cross



The main street in  
Cuzco, Peru.  
APRIL 11, 1917. © B. B. B. & S. B. B.



SWEET PEA  
GIANT WINTER FLOWERING  
STENCE

SWEET PEA  
GIANT WINTER FLOWERING

SWEET PEA  
GIANT WINTER FLOWERING

Now is the time to make a first sowing of winter flowering sweet peas. A sowing made at this time will give an abundance of blossoms beginning in November and continuing throughout the winter months. The selections we offer you are of an unexcelled character. They flower not only early, but the flowers are of the most refined Spencer type. They are much larger than the ordinary winter flowering grandiflora class. The flowers are borne three and four to the single stem, with stems of exceptional length. They will furnish you with blossoms for years to come when flowers are exceedingly scarce. Not only that, but the flowers are of superior quality, both as regards size, color, etc.

# GIANT WINTER FLOWERING SWEET PEAS



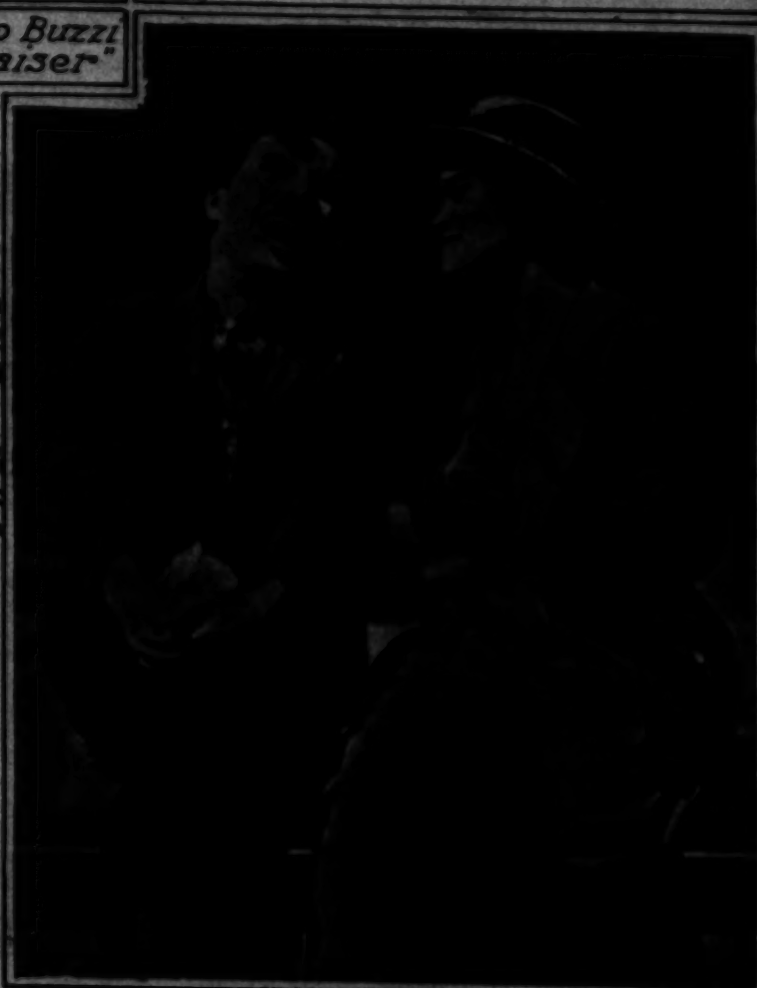
*Mary Pickford the sweet heart of the movies*  
HARTSON PHOTO



*J. J. Dowling as President Wilson*



*Signor Pietro Buzzzi as the Kaiser*



*Mariana dela Torres a daughter of old Mexico*

*Jeannie McPherson, the scenario writer tickled Charley Chaplin's funny bone*

**RAT**  
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*In the Land of the Vanished Incas.*

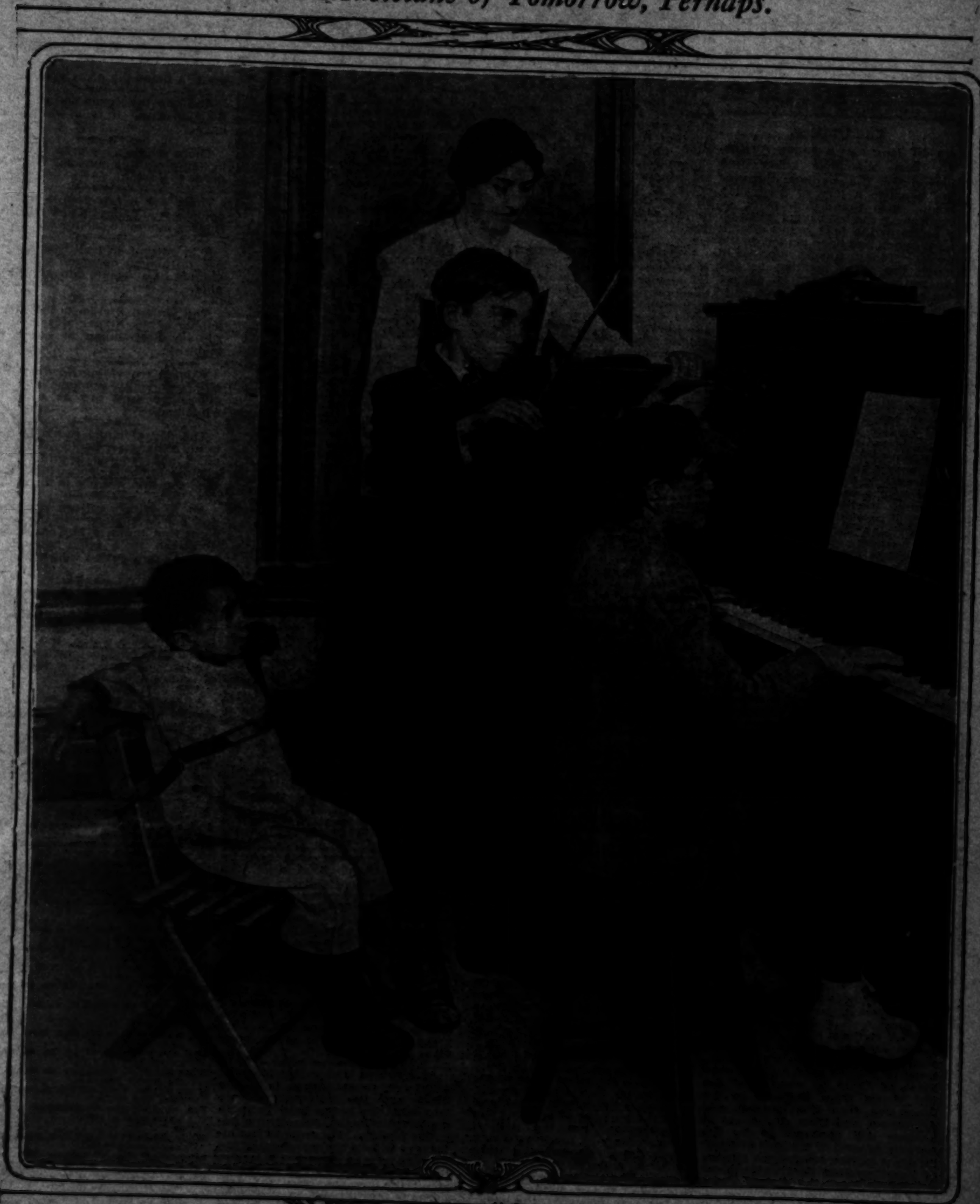
# Los Angeles Times Illustrated Magazine

By The Times-Mirror Company.

Saturday, August 11, 1917.

Part II, 24 Pages.

## *Great Musicians of Tomorrow, Perhaps.*



ITALIAN AND MEXICAN CHILDREN IN A FREE SCHOOL MAINTAINED BY CHARITABLE WOMEN IN LOS ANGELES.



People We Know on the Screen

## GIANT WINTER FLOWERING SWEET PEAS

Now is the time to make a first sowing of winter flowering sweet peas. A sowing made at this time will give an abundance of blossoms beginning in November and continuing throughout the winter months. The selections we offer you are of an unexcelled character. They flower not only early, but the flowers are of the most refined Spencer type. They are much larger than the ordinary winter flowering grandiflora class. The flowers are borne three and four to the single stem, with stems of exceptional length. They will furnish you with blooms for your table at a season when flowers are exceedingly scarce. Not only that, but the flowers are of superior quality, both as regards size, color, etc.

### SWEET PEA GIANT WINTER FLOWERING SPENCER YARROWA.

Undoubtedly the finest Sweet Pea of the early flowering Spencer type introduced to date. A magnificent novelty any way you take it. The color is a bright, rosy pink with clear cream base, the wings being slightly lighter in tone. Flowers uniformly four to the stem. Stems on well-grown plants are a foot and over in length. PER PACKET 25c.

Home 18957 Main 1745 *K. S. Smith* 9th and Olive Los Angeles

### SWEET PEA GIANT WINTER FLOWERING SPENCER RED.

A splendid selection of red in the early flowering Spencer type. Flowers about the same color as King Edward Spencer. Those who are fond of a good deep red Sweet Pea, large in size and free in bloom, will find this splendid variety one of exceptional merit.

PER PACKET 25c. Home 18957 Main 1745 *K. S. Smith* 9th and Olive Los Angeles

### SWEET PEA GIANT WINTER FLOWERING SPENCER WHITE ORCHID.

A superb pure white variety, flowers of ultra-refined Spencer type, beautifully waved and fluted. Produces stems of remarkable length and flowers of gigantic size. Unquestionably the finest white Winter flowering Sweet Pea extant. PER PACKET 25c.

Home 18957 Main 1745 *K. S. Smith* 9th and Olive Los Angeles

### SWEET PEA GIANT WINTER FLOWERING SPENCER LAVENDER BI-COLOR

A new and exceedingly beautiful shade in the Winter flowering section of Sweet Peas. The standards are a delicate shade of soft lavender with lighter colored wings. The best of its particular color. PER PACKET 25c.

Home 18957 Main 1745 *K. S. Smith* 9th and Olive Los Angeles

### SWEET PEA SPENCER GIANT WINTER FLOWERING VENUS.

Equal in size and similar to the Late Flowering Spencer variety. The color of the bloom is white, the edges of the flowers being beautifully margined with rose pink. Exquisite in color, large in size, perfect Spencer form.

PER PACKET 25c. Home 18957 Main 1745 *K. S. Smith* 9th and Olive Los Angeles

### SWEET PEA GIANT WINTER FLOWERING SPENCER BLANCHE FERRY.

Another great addition to the Winter flowering section of Sweet Peas. Flowers exceedingly large, beautifully waved. Usually four to the stem. The standard is a bright rose pink with creamy white wings exquisitely tinted with rose.

PER PACKET 25c. Home 18957 Main 1745 *K. S. Smith* 9th and Olive Los Angeles

### SWEET PEA GIANT WINTER FLOWERING SPENCER H. & S. SPECIAL MIXED.

A well-balanced mixture, containing only the best selected types of Giant Winter Flowering Sweet Peas. The colors are clear and beautiful, the stems exceptionally long and the flowers beautifully waved and fluted, usually four to the stem.

PER PACKET 25c. Home 18957 Main 1745 *K. S. Smith* 9th and Olive Los Angeles

### SWEET PEA GIANT WINTER FLOWERING SPENCER MRS. A. A. SKACH

A mammoth flowering variety, in color a charming clear bright pink. The flowers are not only of phenomenal size, but are nearly always produced four to the stem.

PER PACKET 25c. Home 18957 Main 1745 *K. S. Smith* 9th and Olive Los Angeles

### SPECIAL OFFER

One each of the above magnificent varieties of Spencers, including the sensational novelty Yarrowa, Blanche Ferry, Mrs. A. A. Skach, White Orchid, Lavender Bi-Color, Venus, Red and one package of the H. & S. Special Mixture, a collection which marks the last word in Winter Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas for 1915. Delivered free by mail to any address.

*K. S. Smith*  
9th and OLIVE ST'S LOS ANGELES  
NURSERIES, MONTEBELLO  
MAIN 1745-18957

## Merchants and Manufacturers

IN THESE days must be aggressive. They cannot afford to rest on their past accomplishments. To gain future custom, act in the present! Plan an advertising campaign now! Be alert, convincing! Knowledge of the sales territory, its peoples and the medium that reaches them, is absolutely necessary.

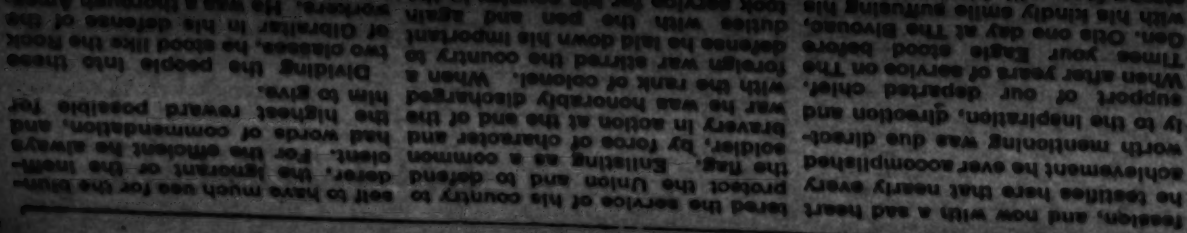
Hundreds of successful merchants and manufacturers demonstrate their belief in The Times by repeatedly patronizing its columns. In Los Angeles and Southern California its circulation is supreme.

Liner (classified) rates, one cent a word in the daily edition and one and one-half cents a word, Sunday edition.

Display rates on application.

**THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY**  
First and Broadway  
Los Angeles, Cal.





Saturday.  
HARRY CARR, EDITOR.

Average Circulation in 1917—Four Months: Gross 118,787; Net, 111,471 Copies Weekly.

**N**OT long ago a young Australian champion boxer was barred from the pugilistic game for life because a jury of Australian boxing men found him guilty of "quitting," the lad having given up a battle in the first round after a hard punch had been landed on his neck. Today Russia stands in much the same position as the Australian youth when he started out on that fatal round, only Russia is engaged in her last round instead of the first. The one big question in the minds of the on-looking nations of the world, both neutrals and belligerents, is: Will Russia prove a quitter? Premier Kerensky and other brave and loyal leaders are planning, working and fighting for the freedom of Russia with a zeal never surpassed and seldom equalled by any patriots in the history of the world. Russian women are urging their husbands and sons to continue the fight against the common foe and have even gone so far as to take up arms themselves in an effort to instill patriotism and the fighting spirit into the minds of the war-worn soldiers. But all the efforts of Russia's greatest patriots and all the work of Russia's strongest and noblest women cannot win the war if the great majority of the Russian people, both men and women, do not rally to the cause and fight to the last ditch for the salvation of that wonderful country. The very life of Russia is at stake. If she quits now all the sacrifices she has undergone, all the revolt against her past servitude, all the work and wisdom of those who have gone before will avail her nothing. It is the final blow that tells, it is the dogged determination to refuse to take the count that brings the individual fighter or the nation back to an erect posture where it becomes possible to deliver the knockout blow to the enemy. If Russia stops now not only the freedom of Russia, but the democracy of the world will be endangered. If Russia stops now it will mean a prolonging of the bitter struggle for months and perhaps for years. That Germany will finally be defeated there is little question because the very laws of retribution and justice cry out against the savagery of Prussian militarism, and those same laws are slowly but surely providing the means for crushing the despot of Europe and for the eradication of the system that thrives upon the thought of conquest. But if Russia quits now all nations must continue to suffer, no man can tell how long; strong and brave men will be destined to die, widows and orphans must continue to weep, and the Old World from Belgium to the Black Sea, from Constantinople to Archangel and from Archangel to London will continue to be the burying ground of millions who will go down to "the tongueless silence of the dreamless dust" with never a tomb to mark the places where they fall. All the world has always admired Russia and sympathized with her when she was most oppressed. All the world has loved her writers and musicians.

## Britain's New Danger.

ENGLISH diplomacy is stretched almost to the breaking point to repress a spirit of republicanism in the colonial units of the Empire, while fostering and encouraging the growth of democracy. In the United States the two terms are synonymous; that is because our republic is based on democratic principles; but the situation in England is just the reverse; democracy is a faith, but to preach republicanism is treason.

Democracy, in its English interpretation, is a federation of states, locally independent, under a constitutional monarchy. But it is not easy for the average mind to reconcile the idea of democracy in the state to that of imperialism in the Empire. This condition has occasioned the formation of a "Nationalist" party in Ireland, in South Africa and in Australia, whose leaders favor breaking away from British rule and forming separate and independent republics. There was a time when all agitation of the question of independence among the colonies was punished as a felony; in extreme cases it was termed treason and the death penalty was rigorously inflicted. But the imperial government has been receding from that position of late until independence is advocated openly in Ireland and in the parliaments of the colonies.

In South Africa the situation has assumed such proportions that heated arguments have occurred recently in the Colonial Assembly at Cape Town over a proposal for the formation of a South African Republic. The following censored dispatch from Cape Town to the Manchester Guardian (England) is significant:

The House of Assembly was crowded today, the greatest interest being displayed on the occasion of Mr. Merriam's resolution condemning the republican propaganda which is being carried on in South Africa. Mr. Merriam pointed out that, while the Nationalist propaganda is regarded lightly by educated people, it is different in country districts, where there was a deliberate movement to destroy the constituent in favor of a republican form of government, which he declared in the most emphatic manner would only lead to civil war. Mr. De Wail, Nationalist member, moved an amendment regretting that efforts should be made by certain politicians for the purpose of creating the impression that the natural inspirations of the inhabitants regarding independence were disloyal and unlawful.

According to the dispatch to the Guardian, the republicans were beaten on a test vote, the government receiving seventy-two voices and the republicans twenty-one. A minority in the Assembly of that

Irish patriots are becoming equally bold. The National party in Ireland has been largely assimilated by the Sinn Fein movement. The Sinn Feiners now boldly proclaim that they will be satisfied with nothing short of absolute freedom for Ireland. Their leaders say that they would have been satisfied three years ago with a territorial government for Ireland similar to that of Canada. But the refusal to grant such a government has united the Sinn Feiners in a crusade for free Ireland.

It is interesting to note that the British government has abandoned its policy of imprisoning all persons talking sedition in Ireland. The Irish rebels of 1916, who were not hanged at the time, have since been released from prison. A news item in the London Morning Telegraph reveals the changed attitude of the British government as follows:

Another incident typical of these strange times was the appearance of the Countess Markievicz with her sister, Miss Eva Gore Booth, on the terrace of the House of Commons today eating strawberries and cream. The Countess Markievicz is one of the leaders of the Irish rebellion of Easter week, and was first condemned to death, the sentence being reduced to imprisonment. She has just been released under the amnesty.

Even the administration papers of England and Ireland now admit that there is no chance that a compromise settling the Irish question can be effected in the Irish convention which opened its session in Dublin on July 25. The so-called Irish question is one of sentiment rather than opposition to fixed laws. It is anti-English and can no more be compromised than a football match between Yale and Princeton.

Curiously enough, Canada is more content to remain a part of the British government than any of the other colonies. One would imagine that its propinquity to the United States would have occasioned a powerful republican sentiment in Canada. Perhaps familiarity still breeds contempt; there has been no open manifestation of any sentiment for Canadian Independence, while Ireland basking in the immediate rays of the favor of the Empire—or disfavor if you like—is alternately fighting and crying for liberty.

As one observes the increasing boldness of the republican factions in Ireland and the colonies, and the disinclination of the British government to use stern repressive measures, one cannot but recall a noted political observation of Balzac, "A power that can be braved with impunity is on the brink of destruction."

A San Francisco woman reported her son as a slacker, told the officers that the young man would not work, that he was a burden to her and begged them to compel him to enlist. Regardless of whether or not the woman was actuated by patriotic motives in the step she took, it is to be hoped that her son will be made worth while to Uncle Sam since he refuses to make himself useful to anybody else.

At a recent trial in Sawtelle the attorneys representing both the State and the defendants were late and the judge held them in contempt of court, imposing a peculiar penalty. He ordered the attorneys to take the members of the woman jury to lunch. Of course they pretended to be delighted about the imposed fine but, well, perhaps they'll be at court on time in the future. To take one woman to lunch is always a pleasure, but a whole dozen of 'em at one time

When it comes to figuring Food Expert Hoover is right there with the goods. He says that a saving of two cents a meal by every man, woman and child in this country will total an amount equal to the entire subscription of the Liberty Loan. One year or a thousand, Mr. Hoover? A man who figures must be exact.

Wonder if there is any selective graft in these big army contracts?

Aud now the Kurde are after the Russian line. It is a whey they have.

There will be a big crop of beans in California this season. With regards to Boston.

There are a few people in this country who cannot figure out that it takes money to run a war.

It is getting so now that a man can do almost as much with machinery as a woman can with hairpins.

**The United States is the steel anchor of the Allies. How it must rile an Englishman to admit as much!**

Women are wiping Northern Pacific engines at Spokane and the choo-choo cars are as slick as whistles.

The day of equal rights is certainly at hand. A California county court has ordered a wife to pay alimony to her husband. It is about time that the worm was turning.

An American college professor now comes forward with the statement that there is but one sound American in a hundred—and he will no doubt admit that some are all sound.

Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Holland, supposed to be neutral nations, are supplying Germany the food, grain and other necessities, without which the Kaiser would have been compelled to surrender long ago. It is their idea of neutrality.

"American troops will be welcomed in London streets," reads a headline in a local paper. American soldiers would be welcomed by almost everybody in Europe just now excepting, perhaps, by the Germans along the fighting lines.

With a shade of aggravation we have heard  
of conservation  
As a fine thing for a nation when it's to its  
neck in war.  
And 'tis little cause to doubt it when the  
ones who know best about it  
And the spenders see and sent it though  
they hear the guns of Thor.  
We could practice conservation without the  
jury, wherefore—

We could skip breakfast a day in every  
three and still feel gay,  
We could throw deserts away and could  
still find ample charm—  
When our pampered appetite had been  
educated right—  
And appreciate a bite like we used to eat  
the farm.  
No, a little conservation wouldn't do us  
any harm.

We could learn to eat corn bread, and in  
pocket be ahead;  
Half the people could be fed on what I  
wasted now on style.  
When the U. S. intervenes we should take  
the proper measure.  
If it's turnip, pork and beans, let's be satis-  
fied the while.  
Yes, we know that conservation means con-  
travagance a mile.

While the turbulent relations still continue among the nations, altogether plainer rations will make stronger our sword arm. So let's cut the cost of eating, with the surplus money we're saving. To our allies while we're beating down the Kaiser's sub alarm. In the meantime conservation doesn't do us any harm.

AUSTIN JUSTIN STEPHENS.



**L**A REPUBLICA DEL PERU, con toda su costa hacia el Océano Pacifico, ocupa una superficie de 1,760,164 kilómetros cuadrados. Por su situación geográfica, es un país de gran importancia para el futuro desarrollo del comercio con esta parte de los Estados Unidos. Tiene una población de cuatro millones y medio de habitantes.

Su historia es altamente interesante. Francisco Pizarro, su conquistador, llegó a las costas del Perú en el año de 1532 y encontró el coloso imperio de los Incas que se extendía sobre más de la mitad del continente sudamericano. Las hoy repúblicas del Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia, parte de Chile, y de la República Argentina reconocieron la autoridad del Inca. El conquistador se encontró con un pueblo organizado, con instituciones políticas y sociales y con adelantos en la agricultura. Es indudable que el pueblo era un puro autómata, bien organizado, atendido en todo, pero careciendo de vida propia. Era, según la acertada frase de un historiador, un tablero de ajedrez donde cada pieza, funcionando admirablemente, está en movimiento propio, sometido a la mano que dirige la unidad de acción. Sólo así se explica como la espada de Pizarro desbarató, de un golpe, el armonioso y anárquico imperio de los hijos del Sol.

la catedral, donde yacen sus restos momificados. Lima se encuentra en la zona seca, rara vez llueve, en invierno hay muchas nieblas y humedad. El centro de la ciudad es la Plaza Mayor, hacia la cual mira la catedral. Esta plaza es considerada como una de las más bellas de Sud América. Lima tiene bellos edificios públicos y muchos monumentos erigidos a los héroes nacionales y a los de la independencia. Merece especial mención, la hermosa estatua dedicada a la memoria del inmortal Bolognesi, muerto en la defensa de Arica durante la guerra con Chile; este monumento es la obra del eminente escultor español Aguatín Querol.

La ciudad de Arequipa, con una población de cincuenta mil habitantes, es la segunda en importancia y de gran interés para el viajero. Está situada a una altura de 2304 metros, con un clima delicioso. Cerca de esta ciudad, en el Monte Misti está situado el observatorio astronómico de la Universidad de Harvard. De gran interés histórico es la ciudad del Curco, por ser la capital de los Incas; en ella se encuentran aún las ruinas de la civilización incaica en perfecto estado de conservación. Hay muchos otros puntos de importancia e interés que no es posible mencionar en un corto artículo.

Pasco se encuentran en la conjunción de la Cordillera oriental y occidental y contienen cobre, plata, oro, y muchos otros minerales, entre los cuales se encuentra el vanadio, que fue descubierta no ha mucho. El "cascajo" es un mineral propio del Perú; es un mineral de plata que casi siempre se encuentra mezclado con plomo y cobre.

En 1904 se efectuó el descubrimiento del vanadio y hoy cerca del sesenta por ciento de la producción de este metal proviene del Perú.

Los principales frutos del Perú son la caña de azúcar, el algodón y el arroz. Más de cien mil hectáreas de terrenos en la región de la costa están dedicados al cultivo de la caña de azúcar y producen algo como ciento cincuenta mil toneladas de azúcar. Original es, que siendo el Perú un productor tan grande de azúcar, no tenga ninguna refinería, de tal suerte que se exporta a Chile y a Inglaterra para ese objeto.

En el Valle del Cuzco se cultiva la coca, planta que produce la cocaína. También se cultivan en el país el arroz, el tabaco, el trigo, el maíz, etcétera, etcétera.

Una industria que está tomando incremento en el Perú, es la de pieles. Las de chivo y de cabrito de Piura especialmente tienen gran demanda y son muy apreciadas por su flexibilidad, por su excesiva suavidad y por la facilidad con que son manipuladas. Estas pieles son muy solicitadas por los fabricantes de guantes y cueros finos. Los carneros y las alpacas y llamas son los animales productores de lana.

En un artículo especial tratamos ya el punto relativo a los ferrocarriles. Por vía de ilustración tan sólo mencionaremos hoy que la república cuenta con algo más de dos mil kilómetros de vías férreas, y que se encuentran en construcción y estudio cinco mil más.

La unidad monetaria del Perú es la "libra," que equivale a la libra esterlina de \$4.8605. La libra se divide en diez soles, siendo de cien centavos cada sol. Como en el Perú existe el patrón de oro, todos los cálculos tanto financieros como comerciales, se hacen en soles o en libras. El Perú ha acuñado monedas de oro de una, de media y de un tercio de libra, y monedas de plata de un sol, de medio, de un quinto y de un décimo de sol; monedas de cobre también corren.

El comercio exterior del Perú es de más o menos 13,000,000 de libras, de los cuales 4,000,000 corresponden a la importación y 14,000,000 a la exportación.

Como se ve, el comercio del Perú es muy importante y sin duda alguna esta parte de los Estados Unidos tiene un amplio campo para desarrollar su comercio. Si el Estado de California, como es de esperar, establece un centro manufacturero, uno de los grandes mercados para el futuro está en el Perú.

La guerra europea y el hecho de que esta gran democracia ha tomado parte en ella, es causa de que toda nuestra atención se concentre en esta empresa colosal, y hemos olvidado un tanto, los países latinoamericanos. Es sin embargo un punto de capital importancia; no debemos olvidar, que si bien es cierto que las repúblicas de Centro y Sud América necesitan de los Estados Unidos, en también muy cierto que los Estados Unidos necesitan de los países latinoamericanos. Hay razones poderosas para ello, no solamente de orden económico, pero también de orden político. Si para nuestro engrandecimiento económico es menester la unión, también lo es para nuestro engrandecimiento político. Naciones que profesan el mismo credo político, que ocupan el mismo continente, deben marchar juntas, para así poder ejercitar toda esa influencia moral en favor de nuestras ideas de igualdad.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWENTY.]

air of decay to be noted everywhere, betokened the change. Nestor's mother and elder sister wiped their tears as they sat on a bench at a little distance from Nestor's swiveling body. Pantoja, as he observed them from where he was unseen, felt no remorse for their grief. The unrestrained screams of the child grated on his nerves and he reached, as from force of habit, to the revolver at his side. Then his gaze again wandered to the pile of white flowers he could see at a distance on Amelia's grave that so irritatingly reminded him of her hair.

hell of isolation and desolation in this world.

Finally my madness culminated in a fixed determination to end his life. My mania suggested a poetic form of retribution. I managed to catch a night adder—one of the small deadly snakes. I would introduce this into his bed where the warmth would tempt it to remain till he disturbed it. I remember so well the lonely ride, I recall trying my horse up some distance from the house and then proceeding on foot for fear of disturbing him as he slept. It was a bright moonlight night, bright with the clarity of that wonderful Zululand night air. I had the adder in one of the small grass baskets made so well by the natives. I emerged from the patch of wattle trees that grew round the south side of the house, and was preparing to stealthily cross the small patch of ground that had been coaxed by Dorris into the semblance of a garden, when I realized that someone was already walking there.

I watched, and to my astonishment it was Jack. He was busy doing something, and behind stood a native intently watching. I too stood and watched. He was carrying a large calabash that I had seen Dorris use so often when she tended her flowers, and with this he was carefully watering the bare ground, meanwhile talking in a gentle voice to himself. I waited till he passed the wattles behind which I had hastily stepped and there I listened. He was with Dorris, helping her to tend her garden as he was during the early happy days when first he brought her to this cursed land. He was using again the old terms of endearment and the old tender tones. I dropped the basket with its living instrument of death and leaned against a tree in an agony of spirit. My frame shook with the stress of long sustained feelings and was torn by my old humanity reasserting itself. I must have stood there some time for the native saw me and approached, and drawing me

on one side, told me that he, Jack's house-boy, had watched his master for many nights, while he thus spent his time in the garden. He had never disturbed him for he believed that the spirit of his late mistress walked with the bans at night.

I must have made some noise, for I saw my cousin look up and around. I can still recall the look on his face in the light of the moon. It was the old Jack that I had known and loved; the imperious hardness was gone; he was gentle as of old. He stood for some moments looking round and then he spied me. What he did then accomplished what no words from him could have done. He held out his hand with the old glad gesture forgetful of my hatred and threat, forgetful of all but his love for me, for he was living in the past. In that moment I became sane again and I must have realized that love is more potent than hate. My fate was at once a thing of the past. All I saw was Jack, my cousin and old school-fellow, who needed someone to stand beside him; he had lost far more than I; he had suffered far more than I had.

I stepped forward and took his hand. More can be said in one grip of the hand than can be spoken in many hours. We knew and understood. We spent the rest of the night sitting on his stoep smoking most of the time and saying very, very little. There was no need to talk; it needed a long silence to restore the old communion of bygone days. As day broke I rode over to my own bungalow, tired, happy and sane.

Within a month we had both disposed of our interests in the farms and were on the water for the old home. Jack was never the same again. He lived in the present but I believe he walked with the spirit of the past. He lived for some years but it was almost with a glad heart that I saw him pass away after a short severe illness, for though his body was with us, I believe that his spirit was often in that strange far away land walking and talking again with the woman he loved as they wandered hand in hand, as I had seen them do in the flesh, over the great Suln chief Chaka's grating grounds. Who knows? The Suln may be

savage, they may be wild, but they may at times be nearer to the truth of things in some of their weird beliefs than we logical and matter-of-fact white folk.

He is at peace and the love of the woman claimed his spirit as her own.

A distinctly new type of lawn sprinkler, which is described and illustrated in the August Popular Mechanics Magazine, will, it is claimed, cover four or five times as much ground at one setting as the ordinary sprinkler, and throws the water in small drops in such a way that it falls much like rain. The spray is produced by a water wheel which is revolved by directing a stream from the hose against its upper edge. The wheel is mounted at the end of a curved arm, to which the hose is also attached, and as it turns it operates gearing connected with the upright standard of the sprinkler. This gearing causes the arm to revolve so that the area within a large circle is sprayed repeatedly.

A new motor-car attachment having many uses is a combination tire holder and rack on which baggage, milk cans, sacked grain, etc., can be carried. It consists of a steel frame that is attached by two arms to the rear of the chassis and by two adjustable braces to the members that support the car's top at the rear. The tire holders are situated on the under side of the rack, and when the latter is not in use the entire attachment folds up against the body, bringing the tires into an almost vertical position. The article is described and illustrated in the August Popular Mechanics Magazine.

**Sore Eyes** Granulated Eyelids. Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Nuxin Eye Remedy. No Stinging. Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Nuxin Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Bulk of the Eye Treatments Druggists or Nuxin Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

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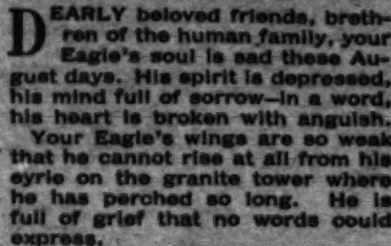
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**PACIFIC COAST EXPOSITION**
  
 1905



It is twenty-two years and more since the Eagle became connected with The Times, and most of that time his duties have brought him into very close contact with the great chief. Day by day your Eagle has written under the direct supervision and direction of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis. He was no fledgling when he took service on The Times, but a very mature bird of about 55 years. He came to this journal with experience on other newspapers in San Francisco and Los Angeles. He has always had good masters, indulgent employers, appreciative of his good qualities and tolerant of his mistakes. But now standing by the new-made grave of Gen. Otis it is a little consolation to the Eagle in his grief to bear testimony to the admirable qualities of the departed head of the concern. Your Eagle has written much for other great journals under the direction of experienced newspaper men, men of learning, too. Gen. Otis stood away above all of them in many qualities, both as a man and as a newspaper man.

tion, and now with a sad heart he testifies here that nearly every achievement he ever accomplished worth mentioning was due directly to the inspiration, direction and support of our departed chief. When after years of service on The Times your Eagle stood before Gen. Otis one day at The Bivouac, with his kindly smile suffusing his strong face, with his hands on the shoulders of the Eagle, and looking eye in eye, he said, "I have had few people who have served with as much ability, and none with more loyalty than you," your Eagle's heart, friends, swelled with pride at these words of commendation coming from a man so well qualified to pass judgment on work well done and service faithfully rendered. Indeed, that was the happiest moment in your Eagle's life.

Few people understood Gen. Otis, none except those who came into close contact with him, and the closer the contact the better the appreciation and the more affection existed between the men. Your Eagle made faults, grievous ones, in his long service on The Times, but the great kind-hearted chief invariably overlooked these mistakes with indulgent toleration. In all the twenty-two years the Eagle served under him, the chief was never harsh in his criticisms of the work done, however grave the blunders were. It was a characteristic of Gen. Otis to appreciate fully work done well, services rendered faithfully, and if only there was faithfulness in the service he was always ready to forgive any mistakes that might be made.

The Eagle feels sad today, not only because he has lost an excellent friend, but his sorrow embraces the whole community. The United States has lost a patriotic citizen, the State of California an admirable advocate, but it is in Southern California and in Los Angeles most particularly that the loss of this great-hearted newspaper man will fall most heavily. He was a fighter all his life, both with the sword and the pen, and his services to the country were about equally divided between the two weapons. He was incapable of feeling fear. He had an ardent devotion to principle, a firm hold on right, and when he felt he was in the right, fighting for important principles, the great lion heart of the man never for a moment quailed, nor did his courageous mind quiver or his spirit yield one inch of ground on the battle line.

tered the service of his country to protect the Union and to defend the flag. Enlisting as a common soldier, by force of character and bravery in action at the end of the war he was honorably discharged with the rank of colonel. When a foreign war stirred the country to defense he laid down his important duties with the pen and again took service for his country in the army, going to the Philippines, whence he returned when the rebellion was practically ended with the rank of major-general conferred upon him by a grateful country.

But there was no peace for Gen. Otis when wrong was in the world. He returned to his office in The Times Building, took up again the direction of the great journal which he had made, and went on with the fight with the pen which he had been waging before he again drew the sword.

It was in this newspaper battle against wrong that Gen. Otis incurred the enmity of every enemy he leaves behind him. He never knowingly or wantonly attacked any citizen who was not a detriment to the community, nor ever wrote a word against a cause whose end would not be a benefit to the whole country. He was a vigorous writer, eloquent and forceful in his articles, and drove many a rascal out of the community decidedly for the community's good.

In his warfare against union labor he has been misrepresented as an enemy of labor. Indeed he has been held up to reprobation as the archenemy of labor in general. There never was a graver mistake in the career of any man, never a greater injustice done to any citizen of the United States, than thus to misrepresent Gen. Otis. Although there flowed in his veins the best blood in America from colonial times, he was always one of the most democratic citizens in the country, simple in his life, always approachable to anyone who had legitimate business with him and who approached him in a half-friendly manner.

Gen. Harrison Gray Otis knew but two classes of persons, the toiler and the loafer. If the toiler was only earnest he always had the general's support, commendation and aid. As for the loafer, he had no use for him and little patience with him, whatever his rank might be in life. Among the toilers he had them subdivided into efficient workers and inefficient. While tolerant of the latter class, he was too great a craftsman him-

self to have much use for the blunderer, the ignorant or the inefficient. For the efficient he always had words of commendation, and the highest reward possible for him to give.

Dividing the people into these two classes, he stood like the Rock of Gibraltar in his defense of the workers. He was a thorough American, with the love of the flag in his heart, with admiration for its institutions in his mind, and in all his long bitter warfare against the enemies of labor he never printed a harsh word about the real toiler. He stood for all labor, both of the hand and of the head; both of the poor and of the rich. His warfare was always directed against the enemies of the laboring man, and every battle he ever fought was in behalf of every toiler in the country.

He was a man of great physical as well as of great mental and moral force, and though more than fourscore years at his death, yet he has gone to his reward too soon. He fought to the very last, and then died suddenly, his great heart literally bursting asunder. He stood both in peace and in war like some rugged headland bulging out of the basalt rocks of the earth upon which the billows of angry seas beat in vain, unable to chip off the slightest bit from its rugged face. He was always on the side of right, of justice, of law and order. He was in the newspaper world what Marco Bozzaris was in warfare. His cry was always:

"Strike till the last armed foe expires,  
Strike for your altars and your fires,  
Strike for the green graves of your sires,  
God and your native land."

Gen. Otis has gone, but his work can never die. The great journal he founded and built up to the largest newspaper in the world, one of the foremost in influence in the world, remains behind him as his true monument. It is so grounded in principle that, left as it is in the hands of capable men trained under his own eye, it will go on for many years in the path marked out by its great founder, and let us hope that it will be a blessing to this community, to this commonwealth, to this country, for generations to come.

Yours with sorrowful heart.

*The Eagle*  
AND MORE

WE NEVER quite realized the fine radiant courage of the Hon. H. M. Hurd until we listened to a heated little controversy which vexed the board of the Woman's Training Home last week. As treasurer of that organization ex-Senator Hurd was a lone man among women, and should by all logical sequence have become its dominating lord. We thought so, too. But somehow things went wrong and prior to a trio of magnificent resignations at last week's meeting, there was a lively exchange of accusations, denials, alibis and ultimatums. It is rather beautiful to witness the ferocious jealousy and competition for the care of the forlorn and dead.

titude. They will say most anything to each other in the noble cause. So whenever an irate lady quoted the Senator as having said something to the effect that "he would raise hell down at the home," or some ordinary little thing like that, the Senator up and denied it to her face.

The Senator is a bachelor of ripe years, with stern views on morality. He is also an executive of the Florence Crittenton Home. And he drew a pathetic picture of himself sacrificing his life to forlorn women, carrying the beef and groceries down for their Sunday dinner and performing the objectionable task of telling Margaret she was a naughty girl and could be no longer tolerated at the home. That was a pathetic incident about Margaret. It appears she was suspected of going out to meet men and the Senator was the chosen admonisher. His method was efficient—he told her to go pronto. But Margaret found a female executive shoulder to weep on and protested her innocence. Strange to say the feminine heart melted and, with the indorsement of the lady president, Margaret stayed. The Senator was awful mad about it. Countermanded his orders, exclaiming:

But cheer up, Mr. Hurd. It would have been infinitely more unsatisfactory if Margaret had been ordered out by a harsh lady editor.

tive and chosen your shoulder to weep on. Then you would have been up against it.

Then there was the sociable little accusation that the Senator had talked to one of the inmates of the home late one evening. He protested indignantly that he disapproved of the person in question.

"But did you talk to her until 11:30 p.m. one evening?" persisted his accuser at irritating intervals. And that is the sort of thing a nice mature bachelor is subject to when he has dedicated his life to female uplift!

We found that meeting highly entertaining. And so virtuously encouraging. For the things of which they all accused each other were so delightfully, refreshingly trifling. They ought to congratulate themselves that they have no worse sins to hurt in each other's faces, but are reduced to magnifying petty irritations into mountainous crimes when they want to be mean to each other.

We have Dr. Scott's word for it that exactly the same sort of narrow petty bickering riddled the board of the Crittenton Home not so long ago. It would seem that social service in itself is nought but elevating charm, that it is only the social workers who are trying and difficult.

"Didn't we send gallons and gallons of milk from the Crittenton

home to the training home?" demanded Mrs. Frank Stoddard severely.

"You did," was the grateful admission. "And it was all sour."

Which is a very fair specimen of the interesting repartee that extended over three hours. Alas, for human gratitude.



Age is such a delicate subject. Time is the archenemy of mankind. Isn't it pitiful how many of our men have grown up suddenly lately and added five years to their age since the draft bill passed? Fleeting youth sped swiftly and men who had been 30 for the past five years grew wan with age.

And men who were sensitive about their age now cry it from the housetops. They wouldn't have us think them any younger for anything. Thus in a national crisis masculinity proves its superiority over woman. She is still secretive about her age. We are brutally frank about ours. That is one thing about war: it does give men a chance to assert their superior integrity and bear the weight of years with calm courage. And it does give us old boys an opportunity of escorting the girls around and consoling deserted femininity. Every dog has his day.



[26]







THE HUMAN BODY: ITS CARE, USE AND ABUSE  
Aids to Good Health. By M. S. W.

Healthful Living.  
It is disheartening how great was the number of our young men rejected at the physical examination for entrance into the army.

It looks as if it is not a local or in any manner a circumscribed condition, restricted to any certain race, occupation or to a special layer of society. As far as can be seen at this date it is spread pretty evenly all over the country. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that this is a very serious condition, and that it behooves us to look carefully into the causes for the disaster.

One of the first things we can say is that but very few of the rejected men need to remain physically unfit if they choose to become cured. Nor was there ever any need for more than a small percentage of these boys ever to grow up unfit.

We live in a land of great plenty; we are not in want of food, raiment or the means of pleasant living. There are men and women among us of the most magnificent health and physique, people living next door to us or across the street, people of the same stock as we are ourselves, and with no special advantages in any way noticeable.

When we search around for the causes of this comedown of our children, it is easy to see that they are to be found in our home habits. These home habits are the real and potent dissimilitudes in the conditions that spell success in one house and disaster in the next.

The American mother is as loving and as well meaning as any mother in the world, and she has certainly tried her best, but the rapid transition of living conditions in our country during the last half-century has so completely bereft people of traditions in living that we as a nation have no proven principles to stand upon.

As to the sleeping out of doors. Even during the first week of its life the baby's crib should be kept on the sleeping porch, and only when it is too cold to keep the child warm under added covering should it be taken into the house.

TO VOCAL STUDENTS  
The Water That Isn't Water  
The Warning Signal  
of some organic trouble may appear as a touch of rheumatism—a "crick" in the back—sore kidneys—burning urine, etc.

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Call on us for relief. There are numerous Arch Supporters set on the market to correct flat feet that are made every form, and in some cases answer the purpose. There is no ready-made Arch Support manufactured in this way that will give the desired results in more than 10 per cent. of the cases.

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# HOME LIFE OF ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ.

A Lovable Pirate. By Suzanne Garnier—Governess.

How well the Kaiser knew his worth, in as much as he knew that Von Tirpitz was, in spite of his many times during to set himself in opposition to the Kaiser, still retained his standing. Any other person, no matter of how high position, who would have taken such stand would have shortly found himself relegated from official circles. After these differences of opinion, the grand admiral often went so far in showing his displeasure as to decline invitations to dine at the royal table, a thing about as close to lese majeste as one could imagine. All of which is only another instance of how valuable the grand admiral must have appeared to the Kaiser. Perhaps even then the German war lord of today had dreams of world dominion; and for the furthering and the fulfilling of them he realized how vital to their success was the presence of Von Tirpitz in his position—it seems this must have been, for the Kaiser of all men is least given to brooking even slightest breaches of royal etiquette.

Elise Reusselmeier Kaiser and Her Father.

The relations between the Kaiser and the grand admiral had been strained for a considerable period when it came time for the ceremony of the admiral's daughter Elise's presentation to the court. Till then the admiral had been seeing the Kaiser only when summoned on matters pertaining to the navy. Now, however, it was impossible for the admiral not to be in attendance. After the ceremony of presentation, the court dispersed and dancing followed. It should be mentioned right here that Elise was a great favorite with the Kaiser. Shortly following her presentation she noted he was alone at one side of the great ballroom. Quickly going to her father, who was standing near by talking to some of the guests present, she drew him away. Clasp- ing his arm tightly she led him straight to the Kaiser, and by tactful words, coupled with her strong favor with the Kaiser, she effected a reconciliation. Time and again after this the Kaiser, when he would hap- pen to see her, would make teasing com- ment upon her powers as a mediator.

Criticism the Kaiser's Boats.

How well she stood with the Kaiser, a very able man at all times, even for a king. I saw for myself once at a celebration of the admiral's birthday, which the Kaiser attended. They were talking together and he held up his left foot remarking jocularly: "How do you like my new boots?" which were of a peculiar pattern. "Why, I don't like them at all," she replied quite coolly. The incident may seem inconsequential, and would have been with any one less given to unbending than the Kaiser. But he smiled easily, remarking regretfully: "Well, that's too bad."

The Kaiser often invited His Excel- lency, the admiral, to his numerous hunting parties given at one or other of the royal castles and hunting lodges, scattered in dif- ferent parts of Germany. As usual, the ad- miral would go, accompanied by one man servant. The hunting parties generally started out about 6 o'clock in the morning, and breakfast would be served accordingly. But the Emperor, following one of his dear habits, often got up and dressed long before time, and had a most annoying habit of per- sonally going around, waking up everybody, hours before it was necessary.

The Kaiser's Embarrassing Visit.

The Kaiser is extremely impulsive. Once seized with a thought, idea, or plan, he does not stop for anything, but immediately carries it out or places it before those con- cerned in it. On one of these hunting trips when up extra early, a thought came to him regarding some naval matter. Im- mediately he rushed to the rooms reserved for the admiral. In answer to his knock, Herbert, the admiral's valet, came to the door. The boy was now and had never ex- perimented any of the Kaiser's informal calls, so he was almost overcome by the sight of his sovereign standing there: hal- low, unannounced and unattended. The boy, however, finally managed to articulate that while His Excellency was up, he was for the moment in his bath; but that he would surely be out immediately. Hearing this, the Kaiser brushed aside the aston- ished youth, made his way to the bathroom and, walking calmly in upon the naked, re- clining admiral, plunged immediately into the subject upon his mind. His Excellency, quite disconcerted, was forced to stand dripping wet and with a bath towel wrapped hastily around him until the Kaiser finished. And it was not until he did that the address

My walks with Marmot and in fact my whole stay at the minister's were more of a recreation than an ordinary duty of neces- sity, for it brought me in touch with many persons that otherwise would have remained but names to me, and indirectly many's great people who, but for this op- portunity, would have remained only in the domain of my imagination.

Often when I was out with Marmot, Elise would be away with her mother, and at an appointed time the four of us would meet at musicals and lectures. Their lives were along very ordinary grooves, and for a family occupying such a high place in the country's social world, they were an ex- tremely quiet, homeloving one, the girls go- ing out very seldom.

Von Tirpitz a Man of Regular Habits.

As for the admiral—he did nothing but work. Barring those occasional hunting trips with the Kaiser he had no recrea- tions, unless a daily walk for an hour in the Thiergarten just at dusk could be called such. He never touched cards and I never heard of his knowing any other game. He did not smoke and drank only sparingly of light wines such as Bordeaux and Moselle. He was very regular in his habits. No mat- ter how late it might be when he got to bed, he always rose at 9 o'clock, took a bath and a massage at the hands of his valet.

This man of excessive energy began the day with a piece of dry toast, one boiled egg and a cup of coffee. In all the time I was there I never knew him to depart from this. In fact, for such a vigorous and pow- erfully built man, he is well over six feet, he ate so astonishingly little as often to arouse my wonder. With the exception of breakfast, the meals at Tirpitz's were ter- ribly irregular, chiefly due to the admiral's habits of study.

Liked the French—Hated the English.

He did all his work and planning per- taining to the navy in his huge study in his home in the Ministerial building at No. 13 Leipziger Platz; from here the whole German navy was commanded, and to this place came endless visitors, regular navy officers, old Count von Zeppelin and others with money intentions on the navy, cranks with crazy schemes and many representa- tives of foreign nations. Jules Cambon, Am- bassador for France, was a very frequent visitor, the two men being on excellent terms. Strange as it may seem now, the admiral had a particularly high regard for French people. Really, a very decided antipathy to Englishmen and all things Eng- lish.

Often when engaged with his secretary, or studying out some important problem, the admiral would forget all about eating. As none of the family would sit down with- out him, and no one dared disturb him, luncheon was served variously from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 4 o'clock, much to the disgust of the butler and other servants.

In the spring started the sailing of the Kaiser's yacht. At night during this time we would often wait until 10 o'clock for supper before the admiral would come back, ut- terly worn out, looking ten years older after a stormy session when he had had to fight desperately for the rights of his dear navy against a horde of shouting Demo- crats hitherly opposing more credit for the building of fresh cruisers, torpedo boats and destroyers, etc. Sometimes on arrival home he had to be helped out of his car and up the steps. Often his broad shoulders, en- veloped in long capes peculiar to the navy, stooped as he appeared more a man of 80 years than the 60 years he was, and which, in ordinary times, he did not look. He ter- rified upon him that his speech was gone, and his eyes were sunken and with that look of utter weariness that comes from complete exhaustion of both body and mind. Imme- diately the session closed, at which he it said, he generally got what he wanted, he and Frau von Tirpitz left for Bad, where he would rest and recuperate in prepara- tion for once more attacking his labor of love—the building of an invincible navy.

Kaiser a Birthday Guest.

In March the admiral's birthday came around, and days ahead the whole home- hold was busy in preparation for what was one of the main family fetes of the year. On his birthday, outside of the ordinary rejoicing and present giving, and most im- portant was the coming of the Kaiser. It

was his custom to bring to his most val- ued minister his good wishes on the morning of his birthday. The drawing- rooms were all decorated for the occasion, and everybody outwardly and inwardly greatly excited.

The fact of being attired in gala dress at 10 o'clock in the morning is rather trying, but I bravely made the best of it, so as not to appear flustered or excited, as upon this visit I was to meet the Kaiser.

Finally—as His Majesty always came, that being one of his characteristic traits—the peculiarly individual sound of his car sounded before the door promptly at 10 o'clock. His Majesty alighted accompanied by one of his aides-de-camp, while behind came to a stop three more of the court at- tache—he has thirty—and from them alighted various officers of the army and navy. Rapidly he came up the steps where he was greeted by the admiral and Frau von Tirpitz. The girls and myself and the rest of the household were drawn up in two lines on either side of the door; and as he passed through to the drawing-room we all made the elaborate courtesy common to German court etiquette. Following him into the drawing-room came the Tirpitzs, my- self and the various officers. After offering the usual congratulations the Kaiser turned to Her Excellency and started conversing with her. Later on she introduced me and in excellent French, which he is very proud of, he began to converse with me in the most amiable way. Following some three minutes conversation with me he entered into conversation with Elise and some of the rest, shortly taking his leave.

But with the exception of a few such hap- penings as this the days passed in ordered and uneventful groove. Once or twice a week some fifteen or twenty guests were entertained at dinner, mostly officers of the navy and their wives. These were very formal affairs and I always tried to be ex- cused; but occasionally found it necessary to attend.

Von Tirpitz's Prophecy.

It was during one of these that I was afforded perhaps the best glimpse of Von Tirpitz, of his philosophy of life, as it were. At this particular dinner the talk was more than usual of naval matters; I was seated near to the admiral and beside a very brilliant young naval officer, Von Arnim, of whom the admiral was particularly fond. They were talking animatedly; and, as al- ways, the conversation finally veered to the relative strength of the English and Ger- man navies. They had been discussing vari- ous technical things, but finally the ad- miral made a remark that will always live in my memory: "Yes," he said, "we will soon now have a navy that will blow Eng- land's from the sea. If the fleets ever do come together, the battle at sea cannot last over twelve hours." He paused a moment, and in his eyes came a strange faraway look, a look of sadness, then went on: "But we will not come off lightly; we might too almost be destroyed. The work of a life- time to be shot away in twelve hours. But we would win," he added quickly, as if in these last words the listeners might sense a possibility of defeat. Then, possibly con- sidering that he had said more than he wished, at least before me, he changed the subject and talked in lighter manner.

But that picture of Admiral Von Tirpitz sitting there at the head of his brilliantly lighted board, immaculate in his quiet uni- form, his bald head and high broad brow and long beard marking him so distinctively as both a thinker and a doer, and that faded those prophetic words: "The work of a lifetime to be shot away in twelve hours"—that picture will always remain with me. Though the German and English entire navies have never met just as he spoke of them doing—in full strength—there yet prediction, for how terrible was even that was the destruction of enormous tonnage accomplished. Yes, I think the world will agree with what Tirpitz said that night, with the memory of Jutland still fresh in mind.

One day Her Excellency came into my room and very much excited announced the engagement of her daughter Elise to Herr von Hunsell, then in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I was surprised, as there had been no courtship at all, so far as I had seen, at least. I congratulated her heartily. From that time on the admiral was very melan- choly. Strange as it may seem, the idea of giving up his daughter seemed to weigh heavily upon him, although his prospective

son-in-law seemed to be an excellent man. From the admiral's attitude, it was to a rubber; his melancholy certainly came practically chronic after the announce- ment of the engagement.

Break with Halloway Follows.

"I mention the engagement of Elise cause through her subsequent marriage Von Hunsell arose certain complications that played a large part in that his world of big men who controlled the de- cisions of Germany.

One of the most influential men in Ger- many at that time, as today, was Von Hunsell-Holloway, Chancellor of the Empire. Between him and Von Tirpitz ill-feeling ex- isted, due no doubt to the Chancellor's con- stant opposition to the admiral's contin- uous demands for money and still more for navy purposes. Holloway then, as was strongly inclined to a peace policy; he had an open quarrel with the Crown Prince in August, 1911, which resulted in the Prince's being banished from court for a period of six months.

Following Elise's marriage to Von Hunsell the admiral made an attempt to secure a large post for his son-in-law right in Berlin in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was defeated in this attempt largely through the antagonism of Bethmann-Hollweg. Von Hunsell was forced to be content with a small salaried position as Vice-Consul at Genoa.

Small as this thing may seem it was un- perhaps the largest cause of a growing an- tagonism between these two great men which resulted finally, I fully believe, in causing Von Tirpitz's resignation recently. For, certainly, there can be no doubt that Von Bethmann-Hollweg was the chief in the movement for the unseating of Germany's naval commander.

But hated as Von Tirpitz is today for his submarine policy, I cannot help but admire the man, remembering him and his strug- gles as I do; struggles which I came in- directly to know of from my place in the household.

The German people, always taxed to the utmost, were beginning in 1900-1910 to vol- untarily their discontent, through the Social Democrats, and many tumultuous sessions of the Parliament did Von Tirpitz face in- vading to convince his enemies through the power of his most perfect gift of speech, the necessity of an adequate navy with which to face the world, and England in particular.

Von Tirpitz and Zeppelin.

Another claimant for means with which to uphold the German empire was Graf von Zeppelin, who, though 76 years of age, was working actively on a fleet of air vessels which was to be one of the chief aids in making Germany invincible in any future war. He got a certain amount of funds granted him; but it never seemed enough. This shortage led him to appeal to the ad- miral, who had the power to take money from the credit away from the navy. If he wished to be applied to any invention he found worthy as a method of defense. The ad- miral made constant appeals to Von Tir- pitz, often taking up hours of his time at dinner table, from one to three hours, but chuckling in high glee, and he would explain to us all how he had finally got rid of the Graf. "But he never got any money out of me," he would add, triumphantly pleased with himself.

Then carried away with his subject he would go on to explain how the sub- marine boat was more efficient in case of war. He did not believe in airplanes, particularly in Zeppelin's slow and heavy-than-air boats. The "heavier-than-air" idea Von Tirpitz was very skeptical of. Then suddenly when in the middle of some description of a recent submarine or tor- pedo boat exploit he would halt on nothing but my too evident interest, impatient though I was; he would, however, immediately shift the conversation to Italian, which I was ignorant of, but which the family all spoke fluently.

It is rather hard to sum up concisely and in order the events of two years, par- ticularly when they are so personal as the past. In those days the clouds of war were not on the horizon, and I thought only of Tirpitz and his work in a naval way. Being so close to the great, one could enough somehow have perspective. In the man, one to be a world power, one of the best known figures in the civilized world, saw rather the kindly father, the man of home, than the planner of things with which to destroy tens of thousands of lives.



THE HUMAN BODY: ITS CARE, USE AND ABUSE. Aids to Good Health. By M. S. W. No Need To Be Deaf. THE GILROY FARMERS' UNION has been busy on a \$7000 improvement on its packing plant.

# THE HUMAN BODY: ITS CARE, USE AND ABUSE.

## Aids to Good Health. By M. S. W.

### CALIFORNIA, LAND OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

#### Real Life by the Great Western Sea. In Paragraphs.

The Gilroy Farmers' Union has been busy on a \$7000 improvement on its packing plant.

A new building to be erected at the State fair grounds at Sacramento is to cost \$300,000.

The largest wireless apparatus in the world will be at Palo Alto in the factory of the Federal Telegraph Company.

At Hanford a ranch of 3233 acres has been sold for \$32,000.

The Santa Fe Railroad has authorized the expenditure of \$300,000 for warehouses in the China Basin district in San Francisco.

Get in and can everything on earth. America's bill for three staples of canned food, corn, tomatoes and peas, will be \$30,000,000 higher this year than last. Of the increase, \$12,500,000 goes to the farmers.

Oakland is to have a new County Hospital to cost \$1,000,000.

One cantaloupe for everyone in the United States, and then California had fifteen left for each of its residents out of the crop of the present year.

The Union Iron Works at Oakland is erecting a machine shop at a cost of \$400,000.

Los Angeles has one of the best water systems in the world, the water is the purest, most abundant, and costs much less than the average. The highest price in this city is 7 cents per 100 cubic feet, in New York, 10 cents; San Francisco, 25 cents; Minneapolis, 15 cents; Paterson, N. J., 25 cents; Tacoma, Wash., 35 cents. Yet Southern California is a dry country, compared with Western Washington, which is very wet.

The Selva de Verdugo subdivision is a new residence district above Glendale in the Verdugo Canyon. When Charles H. Albee's house there is finished, it will add art to the natural attractions of the district.

During the month of July, four contractors were working on seventy-five miles of public highway in Tulare county, which will be finished by January 1.

J. E. Woodruff has owned for some time one of the finest Valencia groves in Southern California at the west entrance of Smiley Heights in Redlands. He purchased twenty-three acres of Valencia and seven acres of navel on West Laguna avenue for a given consideration of \$45,000. The Valencia crop was estimated at 12,000 boxes, and at the prices at which they are selling the crop will go a long way toward paying the price paid for the property.

It is about barley-harvest time in California, and if the early estimates are made good the crop will pan out 300,000 tons, or nearly twice that of last year.

The latest report on the cotton crop of the country sets it about the same volume at last year. A cotton grower at El Centro in the Imperial Valley said a couple of weeks ago: "I look for cotton to sell this fall for 30 cents." It ought to bring as much as that from the appearance of things at the present time.

The coast is getting rich out of copper. In the first five months of the current year American mines produced 715,000,000 pounds, in which Anaconda led with 114,000,000.

A large feed-mill and supply store has been established at Ashland, Or.

A fertilizer company has been incorporated at Paris, Idaho, to build a 300-ton plant for phosphate rock in the district.

A contract was let at \$50,000 for the first unit of the girls' dormitory for the State University at Eugene, Or.

The Seattle Construction and Dry-dock Company has secured a contract to build ten steel steamships of 7500 tons each, the contract price being \$14,000,000. This is one of the concerns that I.W.W. agitators are bedeviling with their distasteful tactics.

At Yardley, Wash., a cannery has been busy packing 110 tons of apples, to make 60,000 cans.

A steel elevator is going up at Logan, Utah, to handle 50,000 bushels of grain.

The Idaho apple crop is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 2,999,000 bushels.

At North Yakima, Wash., the Earl Fruit Company is erecting four more warehouses.

At Lebanon, Or., a wool pool of 35,000 pounds has been bringing 85 cents per pound.

At Eureka, Utah, 9450 tons of ore, valued at \$275,000, were shipped in a single week from the Titanic mine.

Utah is to have a system of good roads, with 129 miles to be built at a cost of \$202,000.

At Ferdinand, Idaho, the Hochdale Elevator Company is building a 60,000-bushel capacity elevator. This is the result of the high price of sacks, which has risen 400 per cent. in two years, resulting in handling the wheat crop in bulk.

The North Yakima wool clip is 30,000 pounds and has been selling for 50 cents a pound.

Ashland, Or., has free soda water piped to the city from the Sanger wells.

At Gunnison, Utah, a new sugar company plans a plant to cost \$1,125,000.

At Eugene, Or., a highway to the coast is being surveyed.

Seattle is counting on \$10,000,000 salmon catch this year.

From Heppner, Or., comes the report that Morrow county sheepmen have refused 55 cents a pound for their wool.

The State Tax Commission of Arizona gives the gross assessment of the State for taxation at \$286,235,581 an increase of about \$300,000,000 over last year's figures.

There is one public utility which is well managed and therefore pays. This is the waterworks of Los Angeles city. The Public Service Board has just ordered \$25,000 set aside each month to meet the payment on bonds for the waterworks.

George Royce of Redlands, engaged in fruit growing for twenty years, is burbanking his Valencia oranges by cross-pollinating with navel oranges. He says: "The delicate flavor of the navel is invading the coarser Valencia."

Marshfield, Or., is counting confidently on two new ship-building plants.

The Tinkin Ranch Company in the Imperial Valley has a big hemp crop growing. George W. Schlichter, who has invented a fiber machine, to handle the crop, has been looking over the hemp on the ranch and pronounces the quality fine.

Oceanside is becoming an important center of bean-growing. The season's planting amounts to 12,500 acres, with an estimated yield of 130,000 sacks. It is expected to bring \$1,000,000 to the growers.

Long Beach is planning herself on the new freight route established to that city, and expects to save perhaps as much as \$300,000 a year in local shippers.

The public schools of Tulare county last year cost the taxpayers just short of \$700,000. This is all right if the money is only spent right, for we can't have a republic without intelligent citizens.

In the National Association of Real Estate Boards at Milwaukee the other day William M. Garland of Los Angeles was elected president for the coming year. They surely got a booster and a realist, and they know where to come to get it.

San Diego is expecting great things from the new factory of the A. J. Savage Munitions Company, which expects to put up a building at a cost of \$45,000, with machinery equipment which will cost \$250,000. It will give at the start employment to 250 skilled workmen.

The State Citrus Experiment Station at Riverside is trying a new trick in the growing of oranges. Around eight rows of Washington navel are being planted "guard" rows of Valencia and grapefruit trees alternating. This is to be tried on seventy-five acres of trees. More than 500 different types of citrus trees are growing in a five-acre plot at the station.

The tuna fleet around San Diego numbers more than 500 boats. There are twelve tuna-packing plants at San Pedro, Wilmington and Long Beach. They have consolidated their fishing fleet and established clearing houses at San Diego. The weekly payroll for members of the tuna fleet has run to \$112,000.

The cost of running the city of San Luis Obispo for the last fiscal year was \$230,311.64. The income amounted to \$255,303.54.

A thirty-acre orange grove at Crafton Heights, Redlands, has been disposed of by exchange for a grove on Alabama street, the two properties being estimated at \$50,000.

The people in Imperial Valley are at their wits' ends for labor to do the work of harvesting. They propose to levy a tax of 10 cents per ton on the mello maine of the district and 25 cents a bale on the cotton ginned, the money to be turned over to the County Council of Defense to be used in securing laborers. There are 110,000 acres of corn in the valley, and 100,000 acres of cotton, but hardly enough labor to handle the little hay crop. There is work in the valley now for 1000 to 1500 men, and later on there will be need for from 3000 to 5000.

Work is humming down at the harbor on the Fort MacArthur barracks, to cost \$450,000.

The Los Angeles Board of Education for last year made a good record. The schools were operated at a cost of \$244,238 less than for the previous fiscal year. It is all right; provided it doesn't impair the education, a thing not probable under the excellent management of the board.

The best sugar mills of Southern California are grinding beets rapidly these days. When in full swing the seven factories will produce \$1,375,000 worth of sugar daily. The combined capacity is 9000 tons a day, or 300 carloads. The entire State will this season produce about 2,500,000 bags of sugar, of which 2,500,000 comes from the seven Southern California mills. The total value of the sweets will be \$12,000,000, of which Southern California expects to get \$12,000,000.

Hop-growers of the Coast are among the happy ones this year. Buyers are breaking their necks to get hops at 15 cents, which is cheap enough any year.

Little old New York is to have nothing so big as Los Angeles. The Chamber of Commerce is entering on a campaign to educate the people in addressing letters to give the street numbers instead of the names of buildings.

The City Council of Fullerton ought to have a crown of glory. It has agreed on a tax rate of \$1, which is 50 cents lower than last year.

There was a good deal of mingling after the very hot weather in June as to the fate of the growing citrus crops. J. R. DeWitt, commercial agent of the Southern Pacific at Redlands, after a thorough canvass of that district, says the damage was not so great as first feared. The trees all over California bloomed very heavily, and could very

The people of Orange county are laying a fund of \$5000 to cover the expense of a lecturing and demonstration grammar in all parts of the county to stimulate home drying and canning of fruit.

It will require \$440,000.00 to run 100 beach schools for the coming fiscal year. There is one thing Coast people are not stingy about—money for education.

Little Glendale up under the beautiful hills is one of the most wide-awake communities in the country. It entered into a campaign for city-lot gardening, and the boys and girls wonder what they will do with their crops. The Garden Society has come to their rescue with an open juvenile vegetable market, to be held on Thursday morning from 8 o'clock till noon.

Just think, up near San Jose the farmers are clamoring for hunters, to whom they offer free accommodations to rid them of deer so plentiful in the hills that they have come a pest, destroying crops.

The tax rate of Orange county outside the cities was \$1.95 last year, and will be reduced to \$1.75 this year, and inside the cities from \$1.55 to \$1.30. Readers in other States must remember that the assessment in California is only about 50 per cent. the actual value of the property.

A contract has been awarded for the new Santa Fe station at Forterville. Contractors are now at work on the building, to cost about \$30,000.

From Salem, Or., comes the report that several thousand refugee Belgian families are to be brought to the Westfoot State colonies. A tract of 543 acres has been secured for the purpose. Oregon will be richer by these colonists. The Belgians are the most efficient, economical and industrious people on the earth.

R. A. Klagen-Smith and J. W. Butler of Pomona are making great slices and expect to store 110 tons of green corn for stock feeding during the coming winter.

Los Angeles has a Morris-plan bank, now all ready for work, or will be about September 1. This is to take the worthy poor out of the hands of loan sharks who charge them exorbitant prices for accommodation. Any industrious, economical, careful person who has regular employment can get small accommodations at this bank at 6 per cent. interest.

Bank clearings in Los Angeles for July showed an enormous increase. The bank clearings for May totaled \$131,470,212.73, an increase over the previous year of about \$27,000,000. July was a full month, of course, but the clearings amounted to \$124,094,097, an increase of more than \$24,000,000 over the same period last year, and nearly \$25,000,000 over July, 1915. This shows an active demand for money, and with partly depleted resources in the banks, interest rates naturally stiffen.

Portland, Or., is to have a large wooden shipbuilding plant. Francis is got the first fifty vessels.

THE HUMAN BODY: ITS CARE, USE AND ABUSE. Aids to Good Health. By M. S. W. No Need To Be Deaf. THE GILROY FARMERS' UNION has been busy on a \$7000 improvement on its packing plant.

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# GASOLINE, LIFE BLOOD OF INDUSTRY.

*Demands of War. By Frank G. Carpenter.*

## The Age of "Gas."

A PETROLEUM FAMINE AND THE LIFE OF THE OIL FIELD—GASOLINE AND THE MOTOR CAR—WHAT FOUR MILLION AUTOMOBILES ARE USING—HOW PROGRESSIVE FARMERS ARE USING—LUBRICATING OILS DEPENDENT ON PETROLEUM.

WASHINGTON (D. C.)—The demands of the war have brought Oklahoma into the limelight. I might better say into the spotlight, for the State is a mighty gasoline torch, the flame of which is as important to us as the pillar of fire was to the Israelites. It will increase in importance as the war goes on. Upon it will largely depend the movement of the thousands of airplanes which we shall be sending to

was allowed to flow out and go to waste in order to get the valuable oil contents below. Today they have discovered methods by which they can pump in a mud-laden fluid which coats the oil well and seals in the gas, so that the oil can be taken out and the gas preserved until needed. In such cases the gas sand lies above the oil sand, with rock breaks between.

Tulsa, Center of Oil Industry.

The center of the oil industry of Oklahoma is the city of Tulsa, in the north-eastern part of the State, and about 120 miles from the capital, Oklahoma City. Tulsa has doubled in population within the past two years, and it is now about five times as big as it was in 1900. It is a modern city of more than 90,000 people, with

various companies. In the past three years these red men, chiefly Cherokee, Creek and Osage, have received more than \$5,000,000 in royalties. Their affairs are looked after by the United States government, and the money is duly collected.

There are a number of oil companies here, and some of them are independent of the large trusts. The town has eight oil refineries, one of which has a capacity of 40,000 barrels of crude oil per day. It was started a few years ago with a capacity of only fifteen barrels. It was burned out, re-established and then destroyed by a cyclone. It was again built and has grown to such an extent that its capital is in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000. It now produces 15,000 barrels of petroleum a day.

It is no wonder these people are growing

chiefly from this territory. They are now discovering new wells in Louisiana and Texas, and the present output will certainly hold its own.

### Danger of Gasoline Famine.

Nevertheless, there is danger of a famine in gasoline. I can give you this on the authority of Mr. Van H. Manning, the director of the United States Bureau of Mines. He has figured out the industrial demands of petroleum and he shows that our enormous production is not large enough to satisfy the wants of the time. He says that the various pipe line and transportation companies, which usually keep a certain amount of oil in storage, have had to draw upon this supply, and that the decline last year was something like 20,000,000 barrels.



THE OIL CITY OF TULSA, WHICH HAS GROWN UP IN A NIGHT.

Europe, of the motor trucks in the field, of many of our vessels at sea, and even of the military tanks, the warlike leviathans of the land which will soon be traveling over the trenches, the advance guards of our army when charging the Germans.

Today Oklahoma leads the United States in its output of petroleum and natural gas. Last year the State produced more than four times as much oil as Texas, and 14,000,000 barrels more than California. It produced more than one-third of all our petroleum, and today more than a thousand new wells are drilling and the present production is more than 250,000 barrels of crude oil per day, with a monetary value of \$500,000. A vast part of this product goes through the pipe lines, which I have described in a former letter, to Port Arthur, Beaumont and Baton Rouge, but millions of barrels are refined on the ground. The State has forty-one oil refineries, and ten of these are now using 10,000 barrels of crude oil every twenty-four hours. They are all running at their full capacity and they will be more than busy until the close of the war.

An enormous increase is going on in the production of natural gas and in the squeezing of gasoline out of the gas for industrial consumption. In the past year the output of such gasoline for this State has almost doubled. During 1916 it was considerably more than 1,000,000 gallons per week, and it is possible that it may amount to 100,000,000 gallons this year. During the past twelve months the output of natural gas has been more than 2,000,000,000 cubic feet daily, only about one-tenth of which has been used. There is one field in the northern part of Oklahoma which now yields about 500,000,000 cubic feet of gas every day. This is in Kay county. It is said to be the greatest natural gas producing area of the world. There are also large quantities of gas in Kansas, Missouri, Louisiana and Texas, and these fields may be developed to increase the gasoline supply. Just now the various States are adopting conservation methods in order to prevent the surplus of gas going to waste. It is estimated that Oklahoma is now saving something like 2,000,000,000 cubic feet every day.

Much of the gas lies in the sands above the beds of petroleum; and in the past it



SECTION OF GREAT STANDARD OIL PLANT AT BATON ROUGE

In 1915 the normal consumption of crude oil was 12 per cent. more than it was the year previous, and last year we used 12 per cent. more oil than we did in 1915. Even on a normal increased consumption basis, there would have been this year an increase of something like 12 per cent. and this would mean an extra consumption of about 40,000,000 barrels.

Mr. Manning says that there will be a greatly increased demand for petroleum and its products on account of the war. He believes that this, added to the normal increase, will create a demand for 80,000,000 barrels more than we used last year, which will have to be drawn from the storage supply. This, as I have said, is already greatly reduced.

Few people realize how great the demands of the war will be on our petroleum supply. If we are to start out in our aviation campaign with 100,000 airplanes, these alone will demand an enormous quantity of gasoline and lubricating oils. Our merchant fleet, although the motive power will probably be coal, will take a vast deal of oil, and the battleships of the navy will burn oil as fuel. We shall have to supply the greater part of the petroleum products needed by France, England and others of our allies, for the Russian oil fields are practically shut off by the war, and about the only large available resources are the United States and Mexico.

At the same time we shall need increased supplies of oil for our industrial plants and for the mighty increase going on in our automobiles at home. In 1916 the automobiles of the United States used 1,000,000,000 gallons more gasoline than in 1910, and with the two years ending 1915 the gasoline engine horse power built and sold in the United States more than doubled. Last year more than half of all the gasoline made in this country was used for automobiles. During that year there were over 3,000,000 such cars in the country. This year there are in operation something like 4,000,000, and it is estimated that they will use at least 500 gallons per car, necessitating the production of about 2,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline. This does not take into account the gasoline used for motor boats, motorcycles, farm engines and motor transports of one kind or other demanded by the

OKLAHOMA LEADS THE U.S. IN OIL PRODUCTION. NOTE DERRICKS AND TANKS IN THE DISTANCE

ten-story office buildings, large hotels, fine residences and parks and boulevards. Its building permits are now running from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 per month, and it claims to have on the average 100 permits for new homes every thirty days. A building programme is now under way which will include expenditures amounting to \$5,000,000, and there is another which will comprise a sixteen-story office building to cost upward of \$4,000,000. The town is one of many rich men, all of whom have made fortunes in oil. One company recently sold its holdings for \$35,000,000, and two men who were country merchants only a few years ago have realized \$4,000,000 each for a portion of their oil property.

Among the well-to-do are Indians and negroes. Much of the lands from which the oil and gas are being taken belong to Indian tribes, who have given leases to

rich. Last year Oklahoma produced almost \$133,000,000 worth of crude oil. The total production was equal to more than five barrels for every family in the United States, and its value was in the neighborhood of \$1 per barrel. Something like 7000 new wells were completed during the year and more than 500,000 barrels of new production were added to the State supply. About \$500,000 worth of oil is now being taken out every day, and the prices are steadily increasing.

These figures seem enormous, but the demand for oil and its products is so increasing that new fields will have to be found or substitutes created to take the place of petroleum. The total output of all the fields of the United States last year was a little under 500,000,000 barrels. It was more than 11,000,000 barrels in excess of the production of 1915, and the increase came

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ORCHARD AND FARM-RANCHO AND RANGE  
MAKING THE CITY AND HOME BEAUTIFUL  
Gardens, Streets, Parks, Lakes. By Ernest Braunter.  
Agriculture Needs Lime all the Time. By Thos. C. Wallace.

**Home Chrysanthemums.**  
**TO GROW** flowers for the home we do not strive for the big mass of color common to florists' stores and therefore allow or induce our plants to branch more. When the young plants are four inches high the top should be pinched out and when the side branches are of the same length their terminals should also be pinched out and this may be done for two weeks yet, after which it is well to let the plants grow as they will, into strong, well-shaped, self-supporting bushes.  
After the flower buds form pinch out all but the largest one on the end of each shoot or branch. If the plant has been well branched this will give all the flowers one plant should bear and they will no doubt be good ones. Keep watering every day if in light soil and after buds set fertilize lightly but constantly until colors show in buds. After this stage has been reached do not fertilize more but keep plants well watered at all times. If plants grow tall some staking may be necessary, but unless needed stakes detract much from garden beauty. If these directions are faithfully followed good flowers for home use will be the result.



THE TIPU IN ITS NATIVE HOME.

**Killing Ants.**  
Every year the cry goes forth that ants are more troublesome in houses and gardens than ever before. That this is true is mainly due to the increase of the Argentine ant, the greatest pest of all ants yet found in the United States. It was first introduced at New Orleans by coffee ships in 1891 and has now become such an evil that in some of the Southern States tenants have vacated houses and real estate values have declined. Government reports stand sponsor for the statements. We shall never get rid of them, so that the matter of control is highly important. The range of food of this ant is greater than that of other species and this is an additional source of danger.  
The question is: how to control them. The Bureau of Entomology at Washington recommends the following formula for poison. Cut it out. You will need it. It is a sirup. Granulated sugar, five pounds; water, two pints; tartaric acid (crystallized), forty grains. Boil for thirty minutes and allow to cool. Dissolve in one-half pint of hot water one-fourth ounce of sodium arsenite (G.P.). Cool and add this poison solution to the sirup previously prepared and stir well. Then add to this mixture a half-pound of honey, stir until mixed thoroughly, and your poison is complete.  
This is a slow poison. The workers carry it to the queens and larvae and it requires two weeks to kill them. In this way one gets at the foundation or root, for it is of little use to persevere in killing off the workers while the hatchery is working day and night. The ant powders and ant poisons on the market are always in demand for they kill quickly all invaders but to no serious extent interfere with increase, since the queen is mother of the whole colony, or at least a few queens are. It would pay all those seriously troubled or having a large ant-infested garden to prepare their own supply of poison according to the formula herein given. There are various ways of using it.

**Destroying Plant Lice.**  
When plant lice become a decided pest the commercial grower attacks them with contact sprays, for they are among the easiest to destroy of all insects. One pound of whale oil soap dissolved in four gallons of water is usually effective, but the insects must be actually sprayed with the soapy water. Nicotine is still more effective and will not injure tender plants. Prepare nicotine sulphate and put one teaspoonful to a gallon of soapy water. This is the most effective spray known for all plant lice.  
**Eradicate Kat Dahlias.**  
There is much complaint, more in other States than in California, of the damage caused to garden crops by earwigs. These are insects always less than an inch long, reddish-brown in color and having at the posterior end a pair of forceps which they

employ in defense. There seems no effective way to combat these pests except by trapping. They remain hidden and may be found under boards, mulches, weed piles, etc., and should be killed. One of their favorite foods is the dahlia and when present in great numbers they prove a serious menace to the market grower.

**Life of Seeds.**  
The life of seeds or the period of germinating power is very elastic and depends much upon treatment received by the seeds after maturity. As a rule many lose their germinating power in two or three years. Among these are corn, parsnips, onions, peas, oats and wheat. On the other hand beets, cabbage, carrots, melons, squash and turnips have all been known to retain vitality for ten years, and some for more than twenty years. Their vitality is dependent somewhat upon the way they were grown but vastly more upon the manner of care.

**Barnhart Philosophy.**  
"What you said about *Thunbergia laurifolia* recently in the Times Magazine is true enough, and the wonder to me is, that the plant is not found in more gardens of this Southland. It will not do well in full sun, the foliage burns and becomes unsightly; the flowers also are disfigured and bleached by the brilliant sunlight, but in partial shade there is no vine more beautiful than this subject when in full bloom. When not in flower, it is a mass of foliage which is also pleasing to the eye. A native of India, it is amazing how well it does in this part of the world, but this is accounted for by the warmth of the ground on this coast. When one stops long enough to think of the many exotics which we grow in our gardens to perfection, which would perish in the gardens of the Atlantic Coast, the reason is sought for by the thoughtful mind. A temperature of 36 deg. Fahrenheit is fatal to all tropical vegetation in the East, while with us the same plants will endure a temperature ten degrees lower without injury. This is accounted for by the fact, that the temperature of the earth never goes below 33 deg., while the water from our wells is from eight to twelve degrees warmer, and it is this warm water flowing through the plants that keeps them from harm, during the chilly nights and days of the season, which we should know only as spring."

**To Protect Seeds From Birds.**  
If birds or rats, mice, or gophers eat garden seeds of fair size it is a good plan to roll them in a mixture of tar and lime. This does not affect the germinating power of the seeds but is very discouraging to the pest that gets a taste of it. With fine or flaky seeds a little white arsenic mixed with toasted cornflakes sown on the soil usually proves an attractive food, and also a fatal one. If seeds are planted in rows or drills it may be better to sow the cornflakes on top of the seeds and cover with

soil. This will protect the birds unless they seek to scratch out the seeds.

**Oriental Wistaria.**  
This name is used to distinguish the Asiatic species from the two native to Southwestern United States. The latter have less showy flowers than the former, yet are beautiful nevertheless, and well worthy of garden culture. We have three species of the oriental vines but one of them, known as *W. venusta*, and the best white form known is as yet rare in local gardens. It is a stronger vine with larger flowers than the white-flowered form of *W. sinensis*, the common Chinese wistaria. The Japanese species, *W. floribunda* has smaller but more fragrant flowers than the Chinese and the racemes are longer. In Japan E. H. Wilson found an immense plant with flower clusters which measured over five feet in length. This species is sometimes known as *W. multijuga*, and has a white and also a pink form. There are no other species yet known—two American and three Asiatic—but new forms or varieties may appear at any time. The evergreen, so-called, is a *Millettia*.

**The Tipu in its Native Home.**  
Two weeks ago in this department was illustrated the tipu of South America (*Tipuana speciosa*), as it is growing in the grounds of Arthur Letts at Hollywood. Today we illustrate a tree growing wild in Argentina. Its native home, that is now more than 140 feet high. How soon we shall see it attain such size here is a question hard to answer but it is believed that it grows fully as fast here as on its native heath. The giant illustrated is covered with a luxuriant growth of tropical plants, including orchids, tillandsias, bromelias, and many others. The tree itself bears a heavy crop of showy yellow flowers that could not possibly be more numerous at home than they are on the few trees now in California.

**Hardy Palms.**  
First in hardiness among fan palms is *Trachycarpus excelsus*, the Chinese wind mill palm. For rough usage in all ways this species easily stands first and is suitable for planting on narrow streets or private entrances. It is hardy even where some snow falls, as in England and Ireland. The most prominent palm in our garden is *Phoenix Canariensis*, the ornamental date, hardy in nearly all of California. Next to this *Phoenix* in numbers comes our native species, *Washingtonia filifera*, which is found in a wild state in San Diego and Riverside counties on what is known as the Colorado Desert. *Chamaerops humilis* is a dwarf palm closely resembling the wind-mill palm, fully as hardy and is very useful for small lawns. Another dwarf which will answer the same purpose is *Erythea armata*, the blue palm of Mexico. A full brother to the last is *E. edulis*, a native of Guadalupe Island, but not of a dwarf habit. *Coccothrinax* is one of our

hardiest but is not hardy in all sections. An equally good species of identical appearance but harder is *Coccothrinax australis* (a trade name) is, on the other hand, quite hardy and a very handsome plant too though somewhat dwarfish. *Coccothrinax nucifera*, which bears the coconut of commerce, is not hardy anywhere in California and other coconuts are not sufficiently well known to merit mention. One of the hardiest palms, one which deserves to be more extensively planted, is *Jubaea spectabilis*, which grows further south (in South America) than any other species and is therefore most hardy of all the Americans and perhaps of all palms. No article on palms would be complete unless the Mexican type of our fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) was mentioned. The true name of this species is *W. gracilis*. It grows much taller and more slender than the native California species and is not quite so hardy. *W. Sonoran* is also a closely allied species that may be used for the same purpose as either and is equally as hardy as the last.

**Weigelas or Diserillas.**  
These fine shrubs are the most free-flowering of any deciduous garden plants we have and flower finely every year in Southern California. There are several colors and varieties in the local market and all are good. The Arnold Arboretum at Harvard reports the best of the lot to be *D. florida*, var. *venusta*. Its flowers are rosy-pink. The colors of all species range from white to red. All are of easy culture and thrive in all soils, except those very sandy. Though we grow few deciduous shrubs there are none more generally satisfactory than this group.

**White Pine Blister Rust.**  
All tree lovers, in fact every person of mature age, has cause for alarm at the rapid inroads and destruction of this fatal disease. While it has not yet appeared on the Pacific Coast some of our California trees planted abroad have been attacked and destroyed and we shall have to be constantly on guard to see that it never reaches this Coast. As it is a European disease and came across the waters on young trees, our government has taken severe measures to see that no more affected trees reach this country. In Europe the problem will be solved by eliminating the white pine, but in this country, its native land, the matter is most serious, even though the disease is of itself European.

**Plant and Seed Fakers.**  
Buy seeds and plants of reliable, well-established firms only. The faker is abroad in the land at all times, and, strange and sad as it may seem, some of them are long-established, yet we still suffer them. Do not bite at sensational articles or advertisements. They may prove as much of a fake as Burbank's wonderberry. A prominent horticulturist once offered seeds of the common locust tree for \$5 each, representing that they were seeds of the "ambafalu tree," the only tree in which the "dinky bird" sings. In less than a half-hour a man (?) walked in and sought to purchase one. He would part with \$5 just to see such a tree. It was curiosity that got the better of his judgment. Do not be too curious, or too eager to get new plants or seeds of strangers.

**FALL GARDENS PLANT AT ONCE**  
Beets, String Beans, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Onions, Parsnips, Peas, Radishes, Spinach, Chard, Kale, Turnip, Potatoes and other vegetables. Come in and see also for further information. We will be glad to supply you with Good Seeds, Garden Tools, Sprayers, Insecticides and anything else you may need in that line. Mail Orders receive our prompt attention. Catalog free.  
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# GASOLINE, LIFE BLOOD OF INDUSTRY.

Demands of War. By Frank G. Carpenter.

was. The demand is so great that all methods possible will have to be used to increase the supply, and it will be necessary to save in every branch of the industry.

Speaking of the demand for gasoline, the director of the United States Bureau of Mines estimates that between 55 and 60 per cent. of our whole supply is used by automobiles, 30 per cent. or more is exported, and the balance is used in stationary engines, in motor boats, farm tractors, motor trucks and other purposes of minor importance.

The commercial trucks are increasing with the improvement of the highways, and in many localities they are becoming important as a means of transportation. The fishing industry has installed gasoline power in place of its sailing equipment, and this is so upon our entire coast. There is a large pleasure fleet operated in summer which is moved by gasoline, and there is a steady increase in the demand for this fluid fuel.

## New Invention.

Among the methods of increasing the gasoline of the United States are the new inventions in what is known as the cracking process. The originator of the most important of these was Walter F. Rittman, a young chemical engineer of the National Bureau of Mines. Now distilling plants after his design have been installed in many of the large refineries. I have seen some of them in the big refineries of the Southwest and new establishments are being erected. The process not only increases the yield of

gasoline, but it will allow for that purpose crude oil, because of any other low-grade distilling.

Mr. Rittman is one of the great authorities on gasoline. He has been making a study of the present situation, and last April delivered a paper at the meeting of the American Chemical Society in Kansas City, in which he discussed the alarming increase in the number of automobiles and the question of their gasoline supply. In that paper he shows that we are now using something like \$500,000,000 worth per year to move our motor cars, and that the repairs, tires and cost of the machines amount to more than \$1,000,000,000 additional.

The consumption of gasoline in motor cars began about twelve years ago, when we had 85,000 automobiles. That was in 1905. Five years later the number had increased to five times as many, and by 1915 it had grown to 1,750,000. Mr. Rittman estimates the number of cars in use this year to be a little more than 3,000,000 and that the number in 1918 will rise to 4,750,000. He figures that the gasoline production of the present year will be something like 70,000,000 barrels, which is more than 15,000,000 barrels in excess of the product of 1915 and more than 30,000,000 barrels over that of 1918. He says also that the automobiles will steadily increase until we may have in the neighborhood of 10,000,000, and every man with an income of \$1000 may be able to own a car. I would say, however, that Mr. Rittman's paper was written before the United States entered the war, and this might affect his calculations.

Mr. Rittman says that the cracking process

will be to be able to produce 100,000,000 gallons of gasoline this year and that the production of next year will probably be 1,000,000,000 gallons, while in 1920 more gasoline will be produced by that method than by all others. He thinks that the cracking process has largely prevented a great increase in the price of gasoline, and says that were it not for it we might be paying 10 cents more per gallon than we now are for our motor-car fuel. He doubts whether kerosene can be made to take the place of gasoline and evidently believes that the cracking process will to a large extent solve the gasoline problem.

Mr. Manning agrees with Mr. Rittman in the possibilities of the cracking system, which, he says, furnished more than 7 per cent. of the gasoline used last year. He figures that the gasoline saved from natural gas amounted to 60,000,000 gallons, and says that it was of such a nature that it could be mixed with equal parts of naphtha so as to form 120,000,000 gallons of good motor fuel.

## Old Way of Making Wasteful.

The United States Bureau of Mines is alarmed over the increased use of gasoline and the waste that results from making it in the old way. Mr. Manning says that the production of gasoline depends upon our supply of petroleum, and that petroleum and its products are essential to our very existence. He denounces as shameful the present methods of using petroleum, and says that if they are continued our crude oil supply will be exhausted within twenty

years, whereas by proper conservation the life of our oil fields, based on present demands, might be extended to 100 years. This means by the use of the Rittman and other processes, and by the saving of petroleum in places where coal might do quite as well.

Twenty-seven years! That means that if we go on as we are now doing, by 1944 we shall have no oil to make gasoline, kerosene or lubricants. We all know the need of gasoline and kerosene, but few appreciate how much we owe to lubricating oil. Practically all of these come from petroleum, and they are absolutely necessary to our industrial existence. It is computed that the machinery of the nation requires about one gallon of lubricating oil per day for every 300 horse power, and without it the wheels of industry must stop. This is so with all kinds of machinery, from the watch that you carry in your pocket to the great war tank that is now being used in the destructive battles of Europe. It is used in every ship, every locomotive and every wheel that goes round in our many industries.

The Bureau of Mines advises the saving of petroleum wherever possible. It says that we are burning 25 per cent. of the present output under boilers where coal would do as well, and that we are using another 30 per cent. in competition with coal in the making of artificial gas. Three-fourths of the artificial gas used in the United States is made from petroleum. This should be prohibited and the gas should be manufactured from coal.

[Copyright, 1917, by Frank G. Carpenter.]

## Among the Noise Makers.

BY EUGENE BROWN.

WHEN our fair land goes bone dry the jazz band will take the place now allotted in science and literature to delirium tremens.

It is a sort of a cross between the brewers' picnic and the battle of Gettysburg. The jazz band is to music what a Barman show bill is to art or Charlie Chaplin's custard pie is to drama.

It has a mission, of course. Its mission is to make people forget the war by bringing to their ears something far more boisterous. Also it was figured out that people who would stand the skulele could learn to face most anything.

Nobody appears to know exactly how the jazz band had its inception. Some aver that when the wild man of Borneo broke from his moorings he found that quaint sounds could be produced by tapping a nail keg with a pickaxe. While on the highway he came upon another wandering nut who created odd harmony by filling a marse drum with split peas and then blowing into it with a tire pump. The two pooled their knowings and later discovered a crazy inventor who had grafted a piccolo on a slide trombone and was playing saxophone music as if it were a cornet.

That helped some and the trio became a quartette when joined by a one-armed boiler-maker who could play the bass drum with his feet. Other additions were made and a soloist was found who could rattle coconuts in a gasoline can. Then they found a leader who had discovered that bloodcurdling music could be created by covering a washbowl with sheepskin and then drawing strands of horsehair through the parchment.

With this inspiration the jazz band became a thing of life—not of still life, but noisy life, with the accent on the noise. Dixieland, which is held responsible for many things, is blamed for the jazz band and is too careless to strike back.

Apparently the ablest jazz band performers are patients suffering from St. Vitus dance or prickly heat. Even an epileptic wrestling with a Senatore tube with its bronchial tubes filled with sandpaper can be a finished artist in a jazz band.

The nearer finished he is the better.

When the jazz band first made its appearance in the cabaret the patrons hardly knew whether to blame it onto drink or the want of it. So they compromised by drinking first to forget it and when they had reached that enviable stage they drained a few more flagons to encourage it. In this way the jazz band gained a definite place in the careless mechanism of a cabaret. It caught folks coming or going, as it were.

Since the first organization of the kind the jazz band has grown both in numbers and daring. The performers are the hardy

adventurers of the musical world and are ripe for any crime or enterprise. If a wild blade of genius can manufacture a musical instrument out of a length of stovepipe and a war club he is accorded the seat of honor in a jazz band and holds it until some guy comes along who can stud a strip of garden hose with tin whistles and make them all shriek at once by using a pair of bellows.

If a jazz band performer were to overcome impossibility by breaking into the golden city he would be for running his harp with an electric fan and would be trying to play a mouth organ by wiggling his ears. A group of freak souls in freak bodies playing freak music on freak instruments is an ideal programme of instrumentation for a jazz band. If a one-legged man with the hydrophobia could cut a thunderstorm up into doughnuts and play each doughnut on a self-cooking hamper he would be almost a jazz band all by his lonesome.

The jazz performers do not waste much time on Beethoven and Chopin and they even pass up Dvorak's Humoresque, but in the fast-trot, the rolypoly romp, the clinch, the merry-go-round, the honker-bug, the catch-as-catch-can and the strangle hold they get there with both feet—as well as with the arms and lungs.

It is the rough and tumble rather than the refined composer who brings the bacon to the jazz band artist—if it be not a crime to call such performer an artist. He does not care much for the Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" or the "Peer Gynt" suite, but he gurgles with enthusiasm when he gets the notes of O'Grady's "Wild Night in the Stock Yards" or Hennessey's "Midnight Revels in a Livery Stable." The latter is a descriptive selection and is supposed to represent the convulsions of a crazy snake charmer who is trying to choke-form an asphyxiated mule behind a bale of hay in the back end of a feed barn. The pulsating wheezes of the dying animal are very realistic.

The sunny barker who stocks me up with records for my Victrola tried me out with that Every stable number and when it was concluded we were both of us deep in tears. With the last appealing "back-hat!" of the dying donkey it seemed as if an old friend had gone from our midst. As the record wound up with a squeak we turned involuntarily as if to confront the poll-worms. One thing we both noticed was the difference of the music from that of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." This difference is so striking that we figured that a deaf mule could tell it in the dark by merely using the fingers of one hand.

It was this difference that prompted me to take this band from fragments here with me and when I have necessary that to be

popular or belated I pull this record on them and presently have the house to myself.

Another selection which is advertised by jazz band performers is Mendelsohn's "Bombardment of the Zoo." This is also a descriptive piece and is supposed to represent the shelling of a menagerie by the German army. Above the shriek and boom of artillery can be heard the roars of the frenzied guinea pigs, the hoarse sobs of the ant-eaters and the harsh bark of the Peruvian cinchona. One can even hear the gnus. A man who has worked in a boiler shop and loves the noise of carnage and combat will appreciate such music to the uttermost, but a sensitive dame who has spent her young life in a convent might prefer a fragment by Kreisler.

Jazz band music is all right when one gets used to it, but who wants to? Who wants to stage a dog fight on a frog farm while an army of strikers are blowing up the bridge?

Seems to me I could please a larger number of folk by polishing up my old trombone and eruding the plaintive notes of "How Can I Hear to Leave Thee?"

We have said that the jazz band has a mission and have hinted what that mission is. Possibly it is just as well to let it go at that.

But let me at least live my life that when the time comes to file me away for future reference they can carve on the granite slab above my head the lines:

"To cry is human, but this guy never played the skulele in a jazz band."

## BROWNIES.

In running true to form a woman will wear a sweater on the hottest day of the year.

Of all sad words the tongue can show, the meanest are these: "I told you so."

When a man is apt to fly off the handle it is not a bad idea to have advance picking of a place to light.

Heard of a woman the other day who complained bitterly of chafing during the heated term. So her husband bought her a chafing dish.

Just because a family keeps a guest and a hen is no sign that they can slick out their tongues at Friend Hoover.

If the country ever goes dry folks will have time to wonder over the marvelous number of substitutes for booze that can be built.

There is considerable reason for the belief that the Hindenburg line is an imaginary one.

People who talk so blithely about going to heaven have never seen some of the girls or women of Santa Barbara, who they wouldn't be in such a rush.

Every day will be Sunday's by and by.

Leave it to the film guys. No battle can be so vast or terrible that it cannot be reproduced in Los Angeles weekly. With Chalmers, Humphreys, Adams, Laidlaw,

Winchester and the Fall of Babylon disposed of the camera squad has nothing much to worry about.

Presently many of our esteemed but emotional citizens will be hitting the trail instead of hitting the pipe.

Getting in the draft seems to have stirred up quite a crop of new diseases and the odd thing is that most of them interfere with a man's marching.

Funny, isn't it, that one of these movie queens can never pass a mirror without stopping to see if there isn't a flaw in it.

At last we have a war where there is no question about the pen being mightier than the sword. But if the censor had his way he wouldn't allow the use of either one.

Isn't it tough when a fellow can't whistle?

People are not worrying so much about what they are going to eat, but it makes them sweat wondering where the chickens it's coming from.

In its anxiety to supply households with bulletins of domestic information the government will be presently telling us how to stew ice water without burning it on the bottom.

If a girl is pretty she doesn't have to be smart, but if she is pretty smart she can get our game.

Among the sounds we do not hear so much of lately is that of the red necktie.

When we wanted to dye we used to look to the Germans. Now we want the Germans to die.

For a man to try and make a record is well enough so long as the rest of us do not have to stay and hear him play it.

Met a woman the other day who said she wanted to sit on a jury. That job ought to be left to the judge.

Some folks are so scary and particular that when they get to heaven they'll lose a lot of time and comfort browsing around looking for the fire escape.

The girl with a watch on her ankle is no surprise. There are lots of men who seem to think that a girl's ankles are made to be watched.

Why a shower should make the price of corn go up one day and down the next is something that it takes a curious brain to explain.

We still insist that counting investment and maintenance eggs at 5 cents per each would be as good a bargain on the federal markets as now offering.

People who are criticizing the vast powers entrusted to the President should remember that most successful wars have been won not power affairs so far as gathering is concerned. A disaster with a cool head and a hot heart is not a bad thing and when the war days are ending wild.

There are some who who work in agencies supposed to be working for the government from behind who are busy at work. It is a shame that they are not being paid for it.



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# MAKING THE CITY AND HOME BEAUTIFUL

## ORCHARD AND FARM-RANCHO AND RANGE

### Agriculture Needs Lime all the Time. By Thos. C. Wallace.

**M**OST of our soils are comparatively poor in lime in forms easily available to plants or even beneficial for soil improvement. The soils of granite origin are perhaps the most deficient in lime, but there are many soils quite as poor in this respect as the granitic formations. Many light silicious soils may be improved by being made more compact and retentive through liming. Heavy clay soils on the contrary are made more friable and more easily absorbent to water by a similar application. Inert and sour humus is made useful to fertility by liming, and so strong is this that farmers have often been misled by the effects of a dressing of lime to the belief that the lime was acting as a direct fertilizer altogether, and only recognized their error after repeating the dose and neglecting other fertilization. Lime also has a beneficial effect on the potash and even on the phosphoric acid of the soil, particularly if the soil is rich in iron or clay.

#### Loss of Lime.

Apart from the low lime content in many of our soils there is a serious loss of lime from the surface soils to the subsoil by the leaching of the lime in soils under irrigation. It does not take many years of irrigation to leach the soluble lime to a depth below the bulk of the feeding roots of plants and even trees. Even if a soil be originally poor or rich in lime, there is only a portion of the lime in very easily active and soluble condition, so that the rich lime soils become surface exhausted of active lime under irrigation as well as the poor soils. The result of this loss of lime from the more active regions of the agricultural soil is observable in the less responsive condition of the soil to applied fertilization, the effect of which cannot be surely foretold in soil deficient in lime. The plants on such soils may soon show signs of distress which may be due to the want of lime as food or partly due to the want of some other ingredient, which though present in the soil has entered into some inert or insoluble form for the want of lime action, and which the plant is unable to attack and assimilate from.

#### Result of Lime Shortage.

A variety of diseases develop in the soil and in the plant which would be impossible of development in the presence of sufficient lime. The green organs and wood of the plant show the want of lime directly by being softer while green and easily affected by cold or heat, and when more mature they are more "woody" and die back to an alarming extent, particularly where sheltered from light. This condition of wood has neither its full complement of proteids (which would result from nitrogen) nor its proper mineral contents. The fruit of trees on soils poor in available lime suffer as well as the wood. It becomes the sport of the season, being readily and quickly affected by all climatic changes which hasten or retard growth, carrying on the important changes of substances and sap at unreasonable times or in sportive manner, and as a result the fruit is uneven, separates from its protective covering by internal shrinking, separates from its core and sometimes even is so ruptured within that it covers its feeding connection with the stem and falls. Fruits grown on soils having insufficient lime exhibit hollow splitting pits, cracked skins, uneven development and loosening of the outer covering.

#### Some Lime Actions.

The action of lime in these processes is not necessarily direct but is the result of imperfect assimilation of ruling substances over which lime has a more or less direct action. For instance, lime retards the gross expansion of green organs due to over stimulation by organic substances, including nitrogen, and humus or prevents puffing of the skin. It is true that much dressing of lime might conceivably have an opposite effect, because lime applied to a soil rich in inert humus or decomposed organic matter could so stimulate that further late action that if the soil was so poor in lime in its natural condition the excessive

amount of organic fertility used by the tree would be greater than the amount of lime applied could counteract. Such a soil would dispose of the lime so greedily that the direct action of lime is observed in the stopping splitting of fruit which is unable to obtain its necessary nitrogen because the inert organic matter which is not nitrified for the want of lime. There are of course other causes for retarded nitrification and nitrogen shortage in the plant, but the above is probably the most common one.

#### An Agricultural Soil.

If there is such a thing as too much lime in a soil for the plant to flourish it depends upon the other ingredients of the soil and the character of the plant what the result will be. Such a soil is simply unsuited for agriculture and does not generally interest us. An excessive supply of lime in the soil would prevent the complete development of the plant and cause a kind of sterility of the soil, though not of the plant. This can be overcome by the free use of iron to the lime, or rather the condition of animal substances are fed into a soil very rich in lime the result could be luxuriant growth, and if the lime is very excessive the vegetative organs of the plant will develop out of proportion to the fruiting, at least of finished fruit. This is not at all owing to a direct action of the lime on the plant, but to an indirect action of the lime on the organic matter of the soil. If a soil having a medium supply of lime is over rich in organic matter either of vegetable or animal origin, or just enough to forward the nitrification of the organic matter, or we will say a poor supply of lime; there occurs luxuriant growth of vegetation and a corresponding fruitage, but this will be corrected as soon as the soil becomes better balanced by the reduction of the condition of the organic matter to a point where it is not so in excess to the lime action necessary to the best condition for the full development of the fruit of the plants. Or, more lime may be added to the soil until there is an excess for the plants to obtain their requirements, which they are prevented from doing while the condition of the organic matter of the soil claims the lime.

#### When the Plant Overfeeds With Lime.

Some plants use an excessive amount of lime if presented to them in a very soluble state, and it so hardens their vegetative organs as to cause an obstruction of the circulation and produces a sort of coma or dormancy, which if long enough continued will cause death. If the dormancy has not lasted until the root action is destroyed this condition can be often remedied by the use of copious supplies of stable manure which raises the temperature, and by the application of sulphate of iron. Some physiologists claim that if the roots are past recovery by a soil application it is possible to treat a tree directly by feeding the circulation with soluble salts in sufficient solution, and thus induce the trees to send out new rootlets in the soil. The salts used must be calculated to dissolve the excessive lime in the tree and induce a new circulation. At the same time the requirement of growth must be fed into the circulation or the tree must be severely pruned. One cannot tell offhand how much lime to much is there and its condition, but we can approximate it, and with present knowledge there seems no likelihood of overdoing it at the first application, and the plants will soon tell if a further supply is necessary. For all ordinary farming purposes a soil growing annual crops should be deemed deficient in lime if it shows less than 1 per cent. Some cultivations need a much larger amount of lime present, and some conditions of soil call for a much larger amount to make the soil suitable for the plant.

#### Over one Hundred Tons per Acre.

As to the maximum amount of lime that a soil will bear and be first-class agricultural soil there seems to be no very reliable data, but we may safely reckon with 5

per cent. to 10 per cent. as a first-class condition in a soil. An illustration which shows that trees can grow practically in a lime soil is shown on an orange grove in which the earth was removed for almost the depth of the rootings around some very backward trees and tons of roughly crushed lime rock shoveled in among the roots and the earth filled in. The result was complete recovery of the trees. The rock used was mostly of gypsum formation. On the soil of this same grove as much as 130 tons of gypsum per acre was applied successfully, though certain chemical analysis had been made and the use of gypsum on this soil condemned. This would equal about 5 per cent. of the soil weight for one foot depth. There are therefore many conditions to be observed even in such a simple operation as liming land, and the study necessary to judge of the necessity and amounts of lime for a given soil and class of plants needs time as well as knowledge.

#### A Word About Gypsum Lime.

There is an advantage in the choice of gypsum limes for some soils, perhaps the majority of soils. Gypsum supplies an important constituent for the production of strength of the plant and fruit. The substance of vetch, pea, bean, alfalfa and other clover plants is importantly the legumin which requires a plentiful supply of sulphate. Gypsum has been found to supply this want more perfectly than any other known compound that can be used in agriculture. In soils well supplied with sulphur, carbonate or air elaked lime is the usual condition of agricultural lime applications.

#### FIELD NOTES.

In using nitrate of soda apply it in the surface soil in small quantities and at frequent intervals.

The worst method of irrigation is by flooding. If the soil is of open texture the best and most available ingredients are leached below the leading rootlets of the plants, and if the soil holds up water the air is exhausted and plant food destroyed.

In looking up the agricultural value of any nitrogen supplying material base its value to you on its power to nitrify or form nitrate in the soil, for that is the true test of such materials for plant food. Quantitative chemical analysis value is not a reliable test of nitrogen in a fertilizer.

Stock raisers of all kinds of domestic stock should make a point of removing manure promptly and often and not allowing manure heaps to ferment close by, as the manure is the breeding place of the biting house fly which is a serious annoyance to stock.

The latest experimental work in the study of nitrification in soil has shown with much emphasis that when a soil is so compact that the air is driven out, and when it is over drenched with water which drives the air out, all nitrification ceases and de-nitrification sets in until practically all the nitrates are destroyed.

There is a wide difference in the terms "diseased meat" and "meat from diseased animals." In fresh pork for instance, the absence of live trichinae cannot be guaranteed by the vendor from any known practical method of inspection, but if the meat is properly cooked any trichinae present are killed and hence cannot produce disease.

In judging cows for the dairy considerable stress has been laid on the location and development of the milk veins, but extensive examination and experiments in both living and slaughtered cows has disclosed the conclusion that undue emphasis is attached to this point in the score cards of dairy cattle, so a reconstruction of score cards is probable.

In the midst of the Civil War the Morrill Act was signed in 1862, the intention of it being to provide collegiate training in agriculture and the industrial. Now, in January, 1917, just a few weeks before our

trance into the European conflict, Congress passed the Federal Aid Vocational Act which was signed by the President February 23, which brings aid to the sub-collegiate institutions in the same vocations, and establishes co-operation between Federal and State work. This act, as Davis of Minnesota says, will "give our workers a square deal, by giving them a chance to secure technical training as we now provide technical training for the professional classes." When we realize that in all probability it is the "last crust" which is likely to win the war, this act looms up as an important item in "national preparedness."

#### Sikh Soldiers.

In English illustrated periodicals one often encounters photographs of tiny soldiers, about seven or eight years old, and gravely saluting elderly officers. These diminutive warriors are boy recruits holding regular and dignified places in the Indian army. Each Sikh regiment is allowed twelve of these little chaps, who are trained almost from babyhood. They are paid each three rupees and eight annas a month, and at the age of 16 enter the regular army.

The Sikh soldiers are a most interesting and remarkable part of the British army. Their conduct in war has distinguished British officers. Yet about fifty-five years ago these well ordered soldiers were fanatical savages who, in their mad uprising, shook the power of Great Britain. Once conquered, they accepted British rule, and were trained and disciplined into a well-equipped army of 30,000 soldiers. They formed part of the force that subdued the mutiny. The Hodh's Horse troops, which helped capture Delhi, were composed of Sikhs whose devoted service to their leader made them famous.

Their scarlet sashes and turbans gained them the name of "Flamingoes." Their descendants are no less determined fighters and staunch soldiers.

#### The Matrimonial Market in India.

The "Hindustan" and "Ranumati" native Indian papers, publish between them some curious instances bearing on the state of affairs that prevail in the matrimonial market of the present day. Here is one of them:

An elderly gentleman of Cochin Behar, a widower of blunder means having a marriageable daughter to dispose of, was on the lookout for a suitable bridegroom.

But the prohibitive rates ruling in the market were against him, and he at least hoped that with the dowry he would obtain from the marriage of his only son he would marry off his daughter. But as all luck would have it, the boy died, and the gentleman, finding no other way open, was forced to enter into wedlock himself for the second time in order that he might marry the girl to his new brother-in-law!

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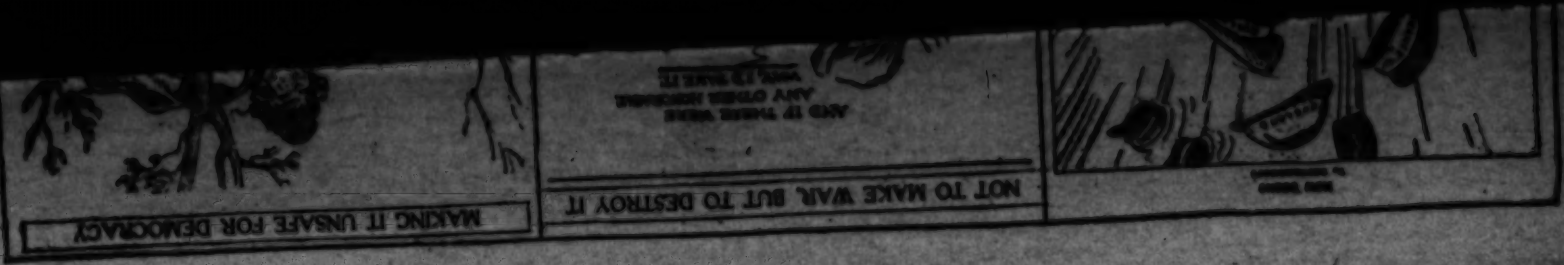
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Recent Notable Cartoons.

GOOD SHORT STORIES FROM EVERYWHERE.

Compiled for The Times Illustrated Magazine.

Lucky to Get Dime.

BISHOP WILBERFORCE of Omaha said recently in a Y.M.C.A. address: "Too many of the stories about the boyhood of our multimillionaires are just stories of selfishness and meanness, taking advantage of others' generosity—the sandwich yarn, in fact: "A hungry traveler put his head out of a car window as his train pulled up at a small station, and said to a boy: "Here, boy, take this dime and get me a sandwich, will you? And, by the way, here's another dime. Get a sandwich for yourself, too." "Thanks, boss"—and the boy darted away. He returned, munching a big, fine sandwich, just as the train was starting off. He ran to the traveler, handed him a dime, and said: "Here's yer dime back boss. They only had one sandwich left."—[Washington Star.]

He Got His Wish.

THE conjugal dispute waxed loud and furious. Mrs. Blank said, "Yes, yes, it was so!" and Mr. Blank said, "Pooh! Pooh! It was not so." In the end came tears. Then Mrs. Blank fell to reproaches. "I was reading one of your old letters, James, only today," she sobbed, "and you said in it that you would rather live in endless torment with me than in bliss by yourself." "Well," grunted Blank, "I got my wish."—[Milwaukee Free Press.]

It Made a Difference.

THIS story is told in Clay Center: A negro was in police court charged with a petty theft. He denied having been near the spot where the theft was committed. The judge said: "But see here, Sam, Mr. J.—, a man of very high repute, says he saw you there." The darky looked surprised. "Did Mr. J.— say he saw me? Hm-m-m. Well, then, that's different."—[Kansas City Star.]

As He Heard It.

LITTLE Raymond returned home from Sunday-school in a very joyous mood. "Oh, mother," he exclaimed, "as he entered the house, the superintendent said something awfully nice about me in his prayer this morning!" "Isn't that lovely! What did he say, pet?" questioned his mother. "He said, 'O Lord, we thank thee for food and Raymond.'"—[Harper's Magazine.]

The Boy was Right.

FOOD CONTROLLER HOOVER said the other day: "If food prices are not controlled they mount to famine heights. Flour, for instance, will mount to \$30 a barrel next year. "Yes, food prices must be controlled against the profiteer, for there was a lot of truth in the answer of the little schoolboy. "Is the world round?" his teacher asked him. "None," he said. "Is it flat, then?" "None." "Child, are you crazy? If the world isn't round and isn't flat, what in heaven's name is it?" "Pop says it's crooked," said the boy."—[Washington Star.]

Naturally.

THE inspector was examining a school and all the class had been specially told beforehand by its teacher, "Don't answer unless you are almost certain your answer is correct." The subject was history. "Who" asked the inspector, "was the mother of the great Scottish hero and king, Robert Bruce?" He pointed to the boy in front of him, then round the class. There was no answer. Then at last the heart of the teacher leaped with joy. The boy who was standing at the very foot of the class indicated that he knew.

"Well, my boy," continued the inspector, "who was she?" "Mrs. Bruce," said the lad.—[Topeka State Journal.]

No Use for It.

PAT walked into the postoffice. After getting into the telephone-box he called a wrong number. As there was no such number the switch-attendant did not answer him. Pat shouted again, but received no answer. The lady of the postoffice opened the door and told him to shout a little louder, which he did, but still no answer. Again she said he would require to speak louder. Pat got angry at this and turning to the lady said: "Begorra, if I could about any louder I wouldn't use your bloomin' ould telephone at all!"—[Tit-Bits.]

A Regular Kaiser.

THE Kaiser is a queer customer," said Jacob Schiff, New York banker and philanthropist, during a Cooper Union debate. "The more the German people ask of him the less he gives them. "The way the Kaiser has treated the German people about this business of universal suffrage reminds me of the Blue Mill. "The hands of the Blue Mill, you know, waited on the owner and told him they wanted shorter hours. "Very good," said the owner. "Your wish shall be granted, men. We'll begin with shorter dinner hours."—[Washington Star.]

Military Training.

O. H. GEORGE, do get up! A lot of those soldiers who came into the town last night are in the front street, quarrelling fearfully. "Let 'em fight it out," advised George, who did not believe in getting out of bed at 6 o'clock a.m. "Oh, but an officer has been swearing at them ever so—only I could not tell what he said. And now they are shouting back at him—lots of them. Perhaps they'll shoot him! Do get up." And George jumped out of bed, trod on a slipper, and limped to the window to view the desperate affray in the front street. It was the roll call.—[Tit-Bits.]

No Spirit.

ALFRED A. KNOFF, New York's Russian expert, said the other day: "The Russian revolutionists are mystics. They're idealists. They now invite the German populace to revolt, but revolution demands a democratic spirit, and the German people, so far as a democratic spirit goes, are as deficient as the old lady. "A very fat old lady got stuck in the door of a car, and could get neither out nor in. "Sideways, ma'am! Try sideways!" the conductor shouted helpfully. "Oh, drat the fellow!" panted the old lady. "I ain't got no sideways!"—[Washington Star.]

The Only Way.

PRESIDENT H. H. WRIGHT of Pisk University was complaining in Nashville about the worship of wealth which characterizes the twentieth century. "A young man," he said, "asked me the other day which was more essential, riches or brains. "Brains," said I, "of course, but in these times the only way a man can convince people he has got brains is to get richer."—[Washington Star.]

Governed by Impulses.

ANY questions?" asked the instructor of the Second Battery of the Ninth Division, after the completion of a morning period which the men had spent on horseback at Fort Harrison. "Captain," asked Ralph Lockwood of Indianapolis, "wouldn't it be possible to develop artillery horses that would start and stop like automobiles, and would guide with a steering wheel? This horse I have come

to be governed by impulses over which I have no control."—[Indianapolis News.]

He'd Blow the Whistle.

"SUPPOSE," read Capt. John T. Tuffey, Jr., instructor of the Sixth Company of the Ninth Division, at Fort Harrison, from "Small Problems of Infantry," "that your advance guard had been surrounded; that you knew the approximate location of the enemy and his number, but his position was strongly held, and darkness was coming on. What would you do?" "I'd let it be known that I was a union man, and then I'd blow the whistle and go to supper," volunteered one fellow. And then, when he was "bawled out" for his flippancy, he had another answer just as good and much more apropos ready.—[Indianapolis News.]

The Respected Citizen.

BOUNDERBY was a most respected resident of our suburb, and made friends with everybody. As he was putting up for the borough council he made a tour of the various municipal establishments, including the local police station. The superintendent had treated him with great courtesy and had shown him everything of interest, on which Bounderby dilated when he reached home. Next day he was taking his little son for a ride on the trolley car, which was crowded with local residents. As the car was passing the police station a shrill voice suddenly cried: "Oo dad! Is that the police station where the policeman took you last night?" Every person on the car turned to stare at Bounderby—and he was not elected to the council.—[Chicago Daily News.]

His Full Rights.

LITTLE Sydney had reached the mature age of 3 and was about to discard petticoats for the more manly raiment of knickerbockers. The mother had determined to make the occasion a memorable one. The breakfast table was laden with good things when the newly breeched infant was led into the room. "Ah!" exclaimed the proud mother, "now you are a little man!" Sydney was in ecstasies. Displaying his garments to their full advantage he edged close to his mother and whispered, "Can I call pa BHI now?"—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Undoubtedly.

A PARTY from the west of England was being shown over the British museum and in one of the rooms the keeper pointed out a collection of antique vases which had been recently unearthed. "Do you mean they were dug up?" schooled one of the party. "Yes, sir." "What—out of the ground?" "Undoubtedly." "What—just as they now are?" "Perhaps some little pains have been taken in cleaning them, but in all other respects they were found just as you see them." The countryman turned to one of his companions and, with an incredulous shake of the head, whispered: "He may say what he likes, but he shall never persuade me that they dug up ready-made pots out of the ground."—[Buffalo News.]

An Impudent Son.

THAT boy will be the death of me some day," declared the head of the family. "I am sure I don't know where he gets all his impudence and self-assurance; surely not from me. He returned home from school the other day to spend the holidays, as I supposed, and, entering my office, he threw his hat on the floor, selected an easy chair, put his feet on my desk, lit a cigarette, inhaled a few puffs, and then, turning languidly to me, he drawled: "I say dad, do you remember the time you were expelled from school?" "I did. There was no use denying it, for one day, in a burst of confidence, I had told

him of my escapades as a boy, and lived to regret that I had been so indiscreet. "What do you mean, you young rascal?" I roared.

"Oh," said he, easily, "I've been expelled, too. Astonishing, isn't it, dad, how such things will run in a family?"—[Chicago Daily News.]

Case of S.P.C.A.

IN THE Bureau of the Census, at Washington, acts against the law are recorded under a few general heads, such as murder, burglary, etc. An officer of the bureau tells of a woman clerk who was puzzled by an entry she encountered in one of her slips. The crime set down was "Running a blind tiger." After due reflection the woman placed it under the head of "Cruelty to Animals."—[Irish News.]

From the Gods.

SOME one sick at yo' house, Mis' Carter?" inquired Lila. "Ah, seed de doctor's kyar eroun dar yestidy." "It was for my brother, Lila." "Sho! What's he done got de matter ef'm?" "Nobody seems to know what the disease is. He can eat an' sleep as well as ever, he stays out all day long on the veranda in the sun and seems as well as anyone, but he can't do any work at all." "He caln't—yo' says he caln't work?" "Not a stroke." "Law, Miss Carter, dat ain't no disease what yo' broth' got. Dat's a gif!"—[Everybody's.]

Might Have the Habit.

A MAN was very sick. He had a good doctor, but the doctor was puzzled about his case, so he held a consultation. Four other doctors came, looked wise, shook their heads and went away. Then the original doctor summoned the patient's wife. "I must tell you that your husband is in a serious condition," he said. "If he is religiously inclined, I should advise that you send for a minister without delay." "Yes, doctor," answered the wife. "Shall I just get the family minister or will he need a consultation?"—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

A Complete Job.

THEY were a very tired battalion and a very cockney battalion, and when they spoke to the members of the battalion who had met them their speech was rich with explosives. Said a sympathizer of the other battalion: "You look jolly tired, mate. 'Ave ye bin far?" The spokesman of the weary ones answered shortly and sweetly: "Bin fer! Why, we've walked over nearly the 'ole o' France, and wot we ain't walked over we've got in our sandbags."—[Tit-Bits.]

The Disipation of George.

MY DEAR, you mustn't let anybody read that letter from cousin George at the front. I'm surprised that he'd write such things. "What's the matter with his letter? It's mighty interesting." "Some parts of it are, but his confessions of his disgraceful conduct are dreadful. I wouldn't for the world have anyone know of his doings." "I don't get you at all." "You don't? Didn't you read that part of his letter where he says he was out with a British tank last night, and they rolled all over the place?"—[Detroit Free Press.]

Introduction Needed.

FOR a long time Clawson had been threatening to tell Blackie that he and George Washington had nothing in common, but had never found an opportunity. One day, however, they met at the academy, and stood together gazing at a lovely little statue. Clawson turned to his catalogue. "Ah," he said, "this is 'Truth'!" Waving a hand towards the statue, he said: "Truth, allow me to present my friend Mr. Blackie! I feel sure you two have never met before!"—[Answer, London.]







**I**F YOU look at a map of South Africa and run your finger up the east coast past Natal you will discover that Natal had the east and nearer to the equator. I mention this for it will suggest to you something of the climate and heat; it was the heat perhaps that to some extent accounted for the strange change in my cousin Robert, and as I look back I like to think that it very largely made the difference in his character and accounted for the misery that he caused, finally ending in tragedy. I realize that I, too, at that time must have affirmed or I should never have planned the revenge that I did. I must not anticipate but I will go back far enough to put you into touch with the circumstances that led up to the happenings during that nightmare of a year, seven years ago.

Jack and I were cousins, born and brought up in Maine; life was not very eventful till we reached young manhood when our uncle of whom we had heard very little wrote to ask us if we would join him in a sugar proposition that he had become interested in during one of his many wanderings. Rufusland seemed a long way off but I suppose that the spice of adventure and change of scene appealed to us. We knew nothing of the type of life that we were to go in, but we went.

We found the farm far up the coast near the Urmahol River. It was a typical sugar farm; hot, very hot, just the steamy heat that the cane seems to love. There was plenty of malaria if one was careless enough to get in its way; the wise planter retired behind his mosquito-proof screens before sundown. All the manual work was done by the natives, and fine specimens of the Kula race they were, like children in disposition, happy and easy to manage. Our work was to supervise and generally keep an eye on things.

At the end of a year nothing would dissuade Jack from sending for Dorris. He had known her for years and there had been some sort of understanding between them, I believe. She came, they were quietly married at the coast and soon after came to the little wood-and-iron house that had been built for them. It was no place to bring a woman, least of all a woman who had never been far from her parent's roof. I did not see very much of them for some months for I had gone up the coast to Belra to attend to some of my uncle's business there. When I returned I at once saw a change. Jack was no longer the same old chum of yore, he was morose, sullen and moody; even the natives noticed the difference, and the old headman told me that the "Baas was tagati." This alarmed me for tagati means bewitched.

The change that had been wrought in Dorrie was painful; she seemed to be perpetually perplexed; she had lost all the old spring of step and spirit. I had known her when she was a schoolgirl, and did what I could to reassure her; but I fear that my efforts were feeble. My remonstrances with Jack were worse than useless for he turned upon me in a frenzy and would have struck me, I believe, had I not at once left him.

His changed temper and his strange imperiousness caused a good deal of trouble with the native laborers, who were quick to resent his more than arbitrary attitude. If the slightest thing went wrong on the farm he was hasty in the use of the sjambek, a cruel whip made of rhinoceros hide, and only to be used in moderation on the most stubborn draught animal. Matters went on in this style for some time and I did all that I could to cheer Dorris and to lift the spirit of evil—for such it seemed—from my cousin, but all to no effect. "Those whom the gods wish to destroy they first drive mad" seemed to be working itself out before my very eyes. Early one morning Jack was riding round with me when his favorite dog failed to come at once to his call. I could hardly believe my eyes when he was dismounted and, taking a knob-harry from one of the "boys" who happened to be near, he called his favorite.

His only remark was, "I told the brute to come and I will be obeyed." This observation was typical of his mental attitude to all around him. He would not brook the slightest act that ran counter to his inclination and whim.

About a week later I was on my way home, in a three-roomed house run by native servants can be called a home, when

he called to me from the end of one of the fire-breaks in the cane, "Come and have a smoke and chat." This was by now so unusual from him that I turned my horse and joined him. Coming to the foot of his veranda we dismounted and were greeted by an angry hiss. This was not a very uncommon experience, for every type of obnoxious reptile seems to revel in the warmth of the coast strip. A deft cut with Jack's clambak put an end to any danger from that particular representative of the Mamba tribe of snakes. Personally I hesitate to attack the mamba with anything but a gun, for they are incredibly swift in their movements and their bite is usually fatal within a few minutes. It is very seldom indeed that anyone recovers after a bite.

of the passage that usually runs right through the houses; they are so constructed that they may take advantage of any small breeze that may be blowing. After a short while he made some excuse for sending his wife into the room where the snake lay coiled. He followed her up on tip-toe and as soon as she entered he turned the key in the lock, remarking to me, "That will cure her if anything will."

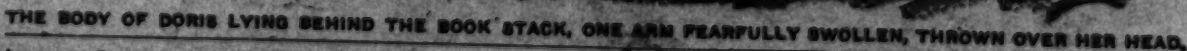
Within a minute we heard a piercing shriek of "The snake is biting me," followed by frantic appeals for help, and the sound of falling furniture. I rushed to open the door and to put an end to what seemed to me to be a cruel joke. I knew that there was no real danger from the snake for I was satisfied that it was dead. The madman barred my way. His eyes blazed fur-

the body of Dorris stretched behind the bookstack, one arm fearfully swollen, thrown above her head, and the bodies of two snakes, one still writhing and the other quite motionless. I at once realized what had happened. The mamba's mate had followed the trail of the one that Jack had killed, and when Dorris was appealing to him she was being bitten by the mate and not soothed by the sight of the dead one.

The full horror of Dorris's death came upon me and I realized at once what she must have suffered during those minutes when she was appealing to us, and I could conceive how she would stigmatize our brutality, for she would not have the time to appreciate that the only snake that she was intended to meet was a dead one. It was this I think as much as anything else that turned my old affection for Jack into hatred and that prompted my next action. All my old love for him seemed to be turned into a vain tenderness towards the woman who lay there. I hated the sight of the man beside me. I do not suppose that any great hatred can be born in a moment, there must be a period during which it grows, and probably during the last few months quite unknown to me this change in my attitude to Jack had been taking place.

"I seized him by the throat and shook him in my fury. Just what I said I do not recall, but I know I promised him that just as he had for months tortured the dead girl before us, I too would torture him. I could not do it with the same refinement that he had been able to use, but by the promise of death that should be delayed but inevitable I was able to bring a look of fear into his eyes. As I relaxed my hold he quietly looked at me and remarked in a voice that was apparently quite calm—"I am really sorry. My lesson seems to have been far more drastic than I intended. It will not need to be repeated, will it?"

Of course the man was mad and I must have been mad too or I should have realized the state of his mind. I flung him from the boat and left him with his dead. For days or



become afflicted with another attack of what was well-nigh a madness. Dorris had all the instinctive hatred and loathing for snakes intensified. At times I know she would refuse to go on the shortest walk alone if the thought of the possibility of meeting a snake crossed her mind, and on more than one occasion she has roused Jack to one of his unreasoning attacks of fury by her refusal. He had more than once remarked that he would find out some method of curing her. What he believed to be an inspiration came to him as he saw the dead mamba.

He picked it up, holding it just behind the head. It was of course still writhing as snakes will for some time after they have been killed. Crossing the stoop he entered the room on the left and coiled it on the floor beside a small bookstack. There he left it and went into the room at the end

for I was attempting to thwart him as his dog had done. He grasped a herry, one of those native sticks with the weighted head, and dared me to pass. I attempted to argue with him but all to no purpose. Meanwhile the cries were continued, but for some reason they grew weaker and finally stopped with a low moan of "Oh Jack."

When they ceased he quietly put the knob-kerry down with the remark, "By this time she has discovered that the brute is dead and now perhaps I shall have no more of her folly in refusing to face a snake."

He turned and unlocked the door. I brushed past him and entered to be met by a snake just inside the room. Jack was quicker than I was for he struck it, leaning past me. To this day I can never arrange the events as they happened in that room during the next few minutes in their proper order. I can even now see before my eyes

weeks, I do not know which, I did not meet him. I do not even recall the funeral of the sweet woman who had been his wife but I recall continually living over again those minutes during which I heard those terrible appeals for help. Many a time at night I found myself grappling with the madman in my attempt to reach that door only to find that I was wrestling with one of the giant pythons that we meet in the cane. In the morning I woke exhausted and with but one idea—how avenge the death of Dorris. Twice I fired at Jack as he rode through the plantations. I had no idea of killing him then for I wished to prolong the suspense. Once I bribed his Indian cook to give him enough poison to make him horribly ill. To be ill and alone on a sugar farm is about as near as one can get to

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY-SEVEN)



*The Secret of Mercedes. By Rose Ellerbe.*

room and her husband not in sight. She slipped away, to run through the house.

of light from an opened door. A cry of alarm brought a rush of excited voices.

She went on passionately: "I am glad that Antonio Ortega is dead! I hated him!" She faced the curious-eyed listeners. "He

dead sister—and as for thee, Mercedes, my daughter," he choked back a sob, "may the saints forgive thy weakness—as do I."

BY EMILY DE KENSON HOWE

...and authority, he threw off the mask

...ing him his opportunity to swing himself  
into power as the insurer of peace. Not  
until he has firmly established himself in  
his place of authority as the head of the

The chariots flash with steel in the Day of  
his preparation. . . . The chariots rage  
in the streets; they rush to and fro in the  
roadways; the appearance of them is like

of a small resonator to which an adjustable branched ear tube, such as is employed with stethoscopes, is attached. In use, the re-

That the ingenuity of people in the Orient

of a small resonator to which an adjustable branched ear tube, such as is employed with stethoscopes, is attached. In use, the re-

For the telephone user in a noisy environment, a sound amplifier of compact and portable design is a valuable aid.

stethoscope, is attached. In use, the receiver is placed on top of the amplifier, and



# THE HIDEOUS FATE OF A MADMAN'S WIFE.

Coils of Death. By Richard Langdon.

## BLINDFOLDED JUSTICE AND THE BRUISER.

The Tramp Who Cared. By Earle E. Perrenot.

**B**EHIND the tall Metro Building the fast-coming dawn was just beginning to splash the horizon with streaks of rose and gray, a dense white fog was stealing in from the South, wetting the asphalt paving and misting the windows of the skyscrapers with a semi-opaque coating through which the lights of the early-morning workers glowed redly; a chill wind, ticketed straight through from the land of the Aurora Borealis, served notice on the wayfarer that the Frost King was on the way to his southern domain once more. A red autumn leaf, clinging to a topmost bough in the park, shivered, then relinquished its frail hold and floated lightly down upon a recumbent figure stretched full length upon a wooden bench beneath and nestled against its bosom as though grateful for the warmth.

Some weird message from the insinuating to the animate must have penetrated to the sleep-addled brain of the Bruiser, for he stirred stiffly, yawned and sat upright. A sudden gust of wind, whipping through the tree lanes, struck him, chilling him to the bone, and he gathered his threadbare coat closer about him and struck one calloused hand sharply against the other to start the sluggish blood to racing.

"Gee!" he exclaimed half aloud. "It's getting cold; reckon I'll have to hit the road soon."

The Bruiser was a derelict upon the sea of life, drifting with the ebb tide. In the register of mortal souls on high the merest cipher stood opposite his name. He was shabby in garb, furtive of eye and unclean of person. In short the Bruiser was a tramp.

A watchful cop, strolling through the park with a wary eye for "slackers," spied him and hastened his step a trifle.

"Move along now, Bo, it's mornin'," he commanded, not unkindly. The Bruiser moved along and wandered aimlessly down the park, a figure eloquent of dead hopes, long-forgotten ambitions. The Bruiser was cold, hungry, too; he had not eaten since noon yesterday, and the immediately pressing proposition confronting him was to fill that aching void at the pit of his stomach, so as he wandered along he kept his eyes open for the main chance. The medium through which he might accomplish this was of little moment to him; the Bruiser was by no means choosy as to methods or discriminatory as to ethics. A handout from the back stoop of a promising-looking mansion, a scrap of bread from a convenient garbage can, a bite—charitably inspired—from an early-morning bread line, it was all the same to him. But, alas, none of these were offered up this morning on the lap of the gods of the friendless.

The Bruiser slouched on his way; the skyscrapers began to thin, their places taken by brown stone fronts, then by rows of squallid tenements. After awhile the gnawing sensation growing even more and more acute—the Bruiser found himself far out in the suburbs of the greatest city. Here and there well-kept cottages, with their tiny close-shaven lawns, began to appear. The

Bruiser kept his eyes skinned for a handy bottle of milk left by some passing dairyman, but the milkmen were generally alert in this line offered.

Weak from his long tramp upon an over-abused stomach, the Bruiser sat down upon the edge of a wayside ditch. The autumn sun, driving the gray mist before it, was now peeping through the trees bordering the roadway, gilding their foliage and giving promise of a day of warmth and brightness.

A whiff of new-mown hay floating upon the crisp breeze came to the nostrils of the tramp; a moment later it was replaced by the enticing odor of frying bacon. The Bruiser sat up suddenly and sniffed, smacking his lips hungrily. Set back in a field of mellowing grain he saw a tidy farmhouse, from the chimney of which a blue-gray wisp of smoke floated skyward. The Bruiser arose stiffly, pulled his belt a hole or two tighter, then crawled through the white-washed fence which surrounded the corn field. As he approached the house a hieroglyphic crudely scrawled upon the barn warned him that he probably would not be received with glad welcome.

The tramp paused a moment, contemplating the meaning-fraught scrawl seriously, then proceeded. He was too hungry to heed the sign of the open road.

A woman stepped out into the sunlight and shook the crumbs of the morning meal from a fed table cloth. She spied the tramp approaching, shaded her eyes from the rays of the rising sun with her hand and studied him carefully. Then she called loudly:

"Here, Bull! here! here!"

At the cry, a brindled building came loping around the corner of the house. The Bruiser hated dogs, being their natural prey. His pet aversion was dogs of the bull breed. He stopped short and looked helplessly about. The highway was too far for sanctuary; the sides of the barn, near at hand, were too high to scale—not a tree nor a fence, save the low picket fence encircling the dwelling, offered a refuge.

The woman, her face kindling in cruel anticipation, pointed to the tramp.

"Go him, Bull! Go him!"

A flash of yellow streaked toward the Bruiser; he could see the slabbering, wide-open jaws, could hear the menacing, deep-toned growls of the beast. The Bruiser yelled in quick terror and turned to run across a fresh-plowed space. At his outcry a little girl of 8 or 9 ran around the corner of the barn, her apron caught up to form a receptacle for the eggs she had been gathering. At a glance she comprehended the situation, dropped her burden and ran, screaming, between the dog and the fleeing man. The beast, eager for its prey, heeded not the child's frantic commands, but tore on. Then the child threw herself directly in its path and seized it by the collar, struggling desperately to hold the enraged brute.

The building turned its head and snarled at her viciously as it dragged her along. The watching woman shrieked a scream

and flew down the path toward them, but before she reached the child the tramp had acted.

Something, some vanishing glimmer of manhood, flashed up in the Bruiser. He ran back and caught the maddened beast by the muzzle. For a moment he struggled desperately with it, then his weakened grip slipped loose and the dog buried its frothing fangs deep into his arm. The woman, running up, began to belabor the dog with a stick, with sharp commands to it to loose its hold. After a bit it obeyed and slunk off, growling at every step.

The Bruiser staggered when released, a sickly grin spread across his face and he fell face down in the yellow dust of the ploughed ground.

When the Bruiser drifted back into the land of overture he was lying upon a white-limbed bed, the whitest the tramp could remember having seen in his life. The small fingers gently laved his grime-covered face. The little girl was crying softly.

The Bruiser opened his eyes.

"Oh, mama! He is coming to!" cried the child, clapping her hands. The Bruiser grinned widely and attempted to sit up.

"Yesum, I'm all right now," he said; then, as a sting of pain from his mangled arm shot through him, he winced.

The woman pushed him back upon the bed.

"Lie still until I get through with your arm," she commanded gruffly but kindly. "I hope it won't be bad; I—I'm sorry I set Bull on you, but you tramps have got me most to death lately."

"Yesum, I know," replied the tramp meekly. "They's somthin' awful hereabouts, I reckon. Saw right, ma'am."

The woman finished her task; then she led the tramp to a wash basin outside the kitchen door.

"Wash up now and then come get some breakfast," she told him. The Bruiser's carefully than was his wont, smoothed his tangled shock of hair in the reflection of the shining basin, then came sheepishly back.

The little girl ran up and, taking his hand, led him to the table. It had been a long time since the Bruiser had eaten such a him narrowly. The Bruiser's face, barring reminders of the one profession he had ever followed—was not unprepossessing. His face was honest, his eye kindly.

After a time he finished and scraped back his chair.

"Thank ya, ma'am; that was a sure good breakfast. Guess I'll be goin' erlong now."

With his sound hand he reached for his ragged hat. The woman interposed.

"I want you to stay here until your arm gets well; I can find you plenty to do to earn your keep and a little money besides. Maybe I can keep you permanently; we will see about it."

The Bruiser hesitated; then, as a quick gust of wintry wind whistled in the door, he shivered.

"Thank yer, ma'am; I'll do my best for ye."

And that day the Bruiser went to work the first real labor he had ever done in his thirty-odd years of wasted life. And the strange part of it, to the Bruiser himself, was that he liked it. After a few days in the wholesome surroundings, queer looking, odd sensations began to stir in the hobo's heart. The spark of ambition, almost extinct in the Bruiser, began to flame dimly. The Bruiser saw possibilities ahead, possibilities which almost frightened him, but which, after a time, grew less awesome because of their frequent recurrence. He promised himself to "stay on the job" until spring, then "hit the ball" in earnest.

After the Bruiser had been in his new place a week or so the woman called him one morning. She regarded him gravely for a moment, then said to him:

"I want you to take a basket of eggs to the city this morning, deliver them and collect the money. I guess I can trust you, can't I?"

"Yesum, I'll do it alright. I—I wanted be square," replied the Bruiser simply.

The Bruiser was feeling fine as he passed through the square with the basket of eggs upon his arm. His chin was up and the light of dawning manhood gleamed brightly. It seems as if any man with a normal soul might have read that light aright. But the education of the cop who spied the Bruiser first, in the science of analyzing human emotions, must have been sadly neglected. He took the Bruiser by the shoulder and whirled him about.

"Why, 'tis me of friend the Bruiser, ain't it? Whatcher got here?" He struck the basket sharply with his club.

To the Bruiser the contents of that basket were more precious than pearls; they represented his newly-found self-respect. His pugilistic jaw shot out.

"Leave them alone!" he said fiercely. "Ha! been at it again, have ye? Come along now."

Remonstrating in vain, the Bruiser was dragged to the nearest call box, a patrol wagon dashed up and he was haled before an early-morning police court.

The sapient magistrate presiding listened wearily to the Bruiser's story. Then he yawned.

"Go tell it to Sweeney; yer will have to think up something better than that to get by here. Six months for you."

It was twenty-four hours later. Back upon the little farm the sun was reddening in the west.

The woman stepped out upon the tiny porch and shading her eyes with her hand, gazed down the dusty highway. The bulldog ambled up and nosed at her palm.

The woman's face grew grim as she stooped to pat the dog's head and murmured:

"He was just like the rest of them, Bull. We will get the next one, and get him good."

Yes, indeed; that Jade Fate is a heartless Jest.

### Birds of Prey's Sight.

**WONDERFUL POWERS OF LIGHT AND JUDGMENT.**  
BY EDWIN YARRIS.

It is contended that the eye of the bird of prey is the most perfect organ of sight that exists. Most marvelous of all is the sight that enables the owl to strike the mouse in the darkness or to pursue and capture the bat, which we can scarcely see even in the early twilight.

The talons of certain of the larger birds of prey are extremely strong. The foot of the osprey makes an excellent fish trap, one from which no fish can escape when once caught.

The great curved talons of the eagle are most effective, and are certainly stronger than those of all other birds. When they come down on an object the clutch is so tight that it can scarcely be loosened unless the bird's leg be covered. The strong claws are not only used in catching food, but are used also in carrying nesting material.

If, instead of catching its prey, a species of bird is accustomed to feed on carrion, this change is clearly reflected in the weaker muscles of the feet and in the shorter and duller claws.

Many persons have thought that hawks have an unusual sense of smell that guides them over miles of territory in search of food, but many years ago it was proved that sight is the principal factor in guiding the bird of prey.

Andrus made careful experiments with a black vulture. The dry, stuffed skin of a deer which he placed out in the field soon attracted a vulture. Although there was no smell of flesh and nothing eatable about it, the bird lit and began tugging at the dry skin. Later, when the same bird circled over the field it caught a small snake not thicker than a man's finger and pounced upon it.

In another case the decayed carcass of a hog was covered with brush so that it was invisible. It remained undiscovered by the vulture that frequently passed over the place by accident, although the stench was very strong.

The sparrow hawk is perhaps the best known of our birds of prey, as it ranges through the entire country. Contrary to what the name might signify, the bird lived almost exclusively on insects, except where such food is difficult to obtain.

Upon the treeless plains and hills throughout the West it is a common sight to see these little falcons beating along over the

waste, frequently swerving upward in flight and coming to a dead stop, as they hang suspended in the air with rapid wing beats, looking for prey. In localities where grasshoppers are abundant, these hawks will congregate and gorge themselves continually.

The red-tailed hawk is often called the chicken hawk, but it does not deserve the name. Many of the hawks bear undeserved reputations.

In regions and in seasons when animal and insect food is scarce, the red-tailed hawk will catch chickens and game birds, but it lives mostly on mice and shrews as well as frogs, snakes, lizards and insects of various kinds. In a prairie and hilly country, almost its entire food is squirrels, gophers, meadow mice and rabbits.

A fish, as seen by one looking down into the water from above, is very deceptive owing to the refracted light. When the fish seems to be a foot under the surface it is often in reality three or four feet beneath. But the osprey, hovering over an exposed wing, drops like a plummet, often completely disappearing below the surface, and in spite of the rapidity with which a fish can escape this bird is generally successful in capturing it.

In the mountainous regions one may occasionally see the golden eagle hunting for its prey. During one summer a party made several visits to the acie of one of these big birds and found that a very large proportion of the eagle's food supply consisted of ground squirrels with an occasional rabbit and quail. On one trip they found the bodies of four ground squirrels lying on the rim of the nest.

The hills in many places were perforated with the burrows of the ground squirrels, and the eagles seemed to have regular watch towers on the high rocks from which they swooped down on their quarry. If it were not for the birds of prey about these hilly districts the places would soon be overrun with harmful rodents.

As a family the owls are among the most beneficial of all birds from the economic standpoint of the agriculturist. With few exceptions the owls are nocturnal. Their eyes and ears are remarkably developed and are keener in the early hours of the night and morning.

Many harmful rodents are most active in their search for food during the night and the owls are the natural check for this mischief. The hawk hunts by day and the owl by night, and the work of one supplements that of the other.



# SIN OF A SAINT.—THIRD PRIZE STORY.

## The Secret of Mercedes. By Rose Ellerbe.

**S**ENORA MERCEDES WOODS sat in her wide patio, her drawn-work frame on her knees, her needle in uplifted fingers, listening to approaching hoofs. A foam-splashed horse came to full stop before the entrance. The little figure of Antonio Ortega leaped to the step. Lightly tossing the bridle to the hard earth and swinging his sombrero from his black curls, he came forward to bend low before la Senora.

"Ever the work in hand," he cried as he threw himself into the big hide chair of her husband.

"And thou art dashing about the country—as ever."

"I have been to El Rincón, to look after the herds of my father," he explained. After a keen study of her face, now bent again over an intricate stitch, he went on: "I have stopped to tell thee news and—bid thee to my wedding feast."

With a startled light in her wide-opened eyes, her frame clattered to the tiles while he, his hand resting easily against the chair-back, laughed softly. "So, you are surprised, Dona Mercedes? And—can you not name the fair one of my choice?"

"Thou hast played so long—and with so many 'fair ones'!"

"And what do you say when I tell you that it is Ysabel?" He leaped forward to search her eyes.

She started to her feet, her arms thrown out in a gesture of amazed dismay. "Ysabel! My little sister, Ysabel? She is but a child!"

"She is 15—the right age for marriage—for a woman."

Crossing herself, Mercedes sank back into her seat. "Mother of God!" she murmured. "Little Ysabel to marry thee—madness!"

A scowl distorted the insolently handsome face. Then Antonio smiled, the gentle, ingratiating smile that always won his way. "I know, chiquita," he admitted. "I'll never be calendered as a saint! But now, my uncle himself says that I am the best major-domo he has ever had! I rise with the sun, I ride all day after cows and sheep, and lazy vaqueros. I am as industrious as Don Santiago Woods!"

"If only thou wert as good a man as my husband," she began.

"So—st, Mercedes! Throw not that lumber-footed American at my head. I hate him!"

"Well I know that! And he has been kind, he has paid thy debts and saved thy name, more than once. And, Antonio," she glanced toward the little girl, playing at the other end of the patio and lowered her tone. "I think he knows, he never said it, but I think he knows about—the gold."

Antonio twisted his hands uneasily; and a deep frown cut his smooth brow. "Then he'd better forget it, and so had you." He spoke harshly. "The wedding is to be on Ysabel's Saint's Day."

"So soon? But two weeks; it gives the child no chance to prepare!"

"She has grown enough on hand for any bride. And she will have the chests of my mother. She can need nothing more."

"And—the pearls?" It was a whisper but plainly it stung to the quick. With a mumbled curse Antonio sprang from his chair.

"Oh," Mercedes went on wildly, "you are again deceiving my father. You are not fit to be the husband of little Ysabel! I must tell—"

He clutched her shoulder. "You tell nothing!" he ordered in a fierce undertone. "I came to warn you. Yet," his smile was diabolical now. "How could you tell? How could you explain your part and your long silence to your father and to Don Santiago?"

Oh, no, my saint, thou wilt not betray thine own secrets! She shrank before him, her face gray under his lash. "And," he continued coldly, "when Ysabel sends for you, you will not come to Casa de Nunez. Stay away! You can come to 'la mission' and to the wedding feast afterward—but before—no! Promise!"

Trembling under the baleful light of his eyes, Mercedes—as she had done all her life—yielded to the will of her cousin and foster brother and answered brokenly, "I will not come."

When she had watched the galloping horseman down the long hill in front of La Sierra, Dona Mercedes rose and passed through the deep doorway into a room that was black after the brilliant light outside.

Closing the door behind her, she groped her way to the niche in the whitewashed wall that enshrined a tall iron crucifix. Kneeling on the bare floor, she drew her robe over her face and her shoulders quivered with sobs. "Holy Mother, forgive me and save over and over again, while she fingered her rosary. 'Forgive my sins and save my little sister!'"

And so ardent was her desire and so strong her faith that "the saint," as she was playfully known to her family, at the end of an hour had once more shifted the burden of her own doings and looks to the shoulders of the saints, and came out to her children with a quiet face.

Outwardly Dona Mercedes Woods moved smoothly around the circle of a placid, uneventful existence. But in her own mind, la Senora called a choppy sea of doubts and fears. Now, behind a still brow, her brain wove anxious questions. Should she tell

this thing! Ysabel is worthy a better husband than Antonio Ortega!

"That is right," her husband agreed heartily. "Antonio, though he is your nephew, Senor Nunez, is a scoundrel!"

"No, no—not that!" The Californian threw up his head, bound with a black silk straying hair dropped to his shoulders. "He is not the mate I would have chosen for the maid, of a truth. But she swears it is her cousin—or none—she will marry. And a girl must have her own way, these days! And," hopefully, "the hawk is tamed! For six months now he has staid quietly on the rancho. He handles horses and men well, when he chooses to use it."

"That's it," Woods muttered, "and he's playing for the pot, just now."

Both men showed astonishment when Dona Mercedes pleaded her own household affairs as an excuse for not accompanying

ing, Dona Mercedes said prayers and performed self-inflicted penances, until her eyes were underwritten by black lines and her clear, warm tinted skin was bleached.

With heavy heart the elder sister watched the bridal party draw up before the corridors of San Gabriel. First came her father, stately in black velvet and fine linen. He rode his favorite horse, El Hiance, snow white, with long, roached mane and tail almost sweeping the dust. In front of him, her face bright and proud, the bride was a white flower, in her satin and lace. Antonio, gorgeous with gold lace and rich embroideries, caracoled about them, his slender body and his gleamy black stallion one in their union of graceful movement.

Short as was the notice, relatives from Santa Barbara and San Diego mingled with the population of Los Angeles district, for Ysabel—last of the Nunez daughters—was counted the fairest of a group of sisters famed for their beauty. The reckless escapades of Antonio, "El Diablo," were known from the City of Mexico to Monterey.

As the bride and groom, lightly bound together by the gold-fringed sash from Antonio's waist, knelt before the altar, Mercedes bowed her head on clenched hands. Despite all her petitions one glance from Antonio had told her that he was still the son of evil, only hiding his time. She was cold with the sense of her own guilt; her tongue was held behind tight lips, lest she cry out at the sacrifice, as she saw the pure girlish face uplifted in solemn happiness.

Yet—so are women, wise or simple—Dona Mercedes smiled as she linked the new wife and touched the fingers of the groom. She was the gracious matron, as she sat through the repeat spread by the fathers for the wedding guests. Afterwards she rode beside her husband in the gay procession to her father's house. When the dancing began she sat upon the bench along the walls of the ballroom, her duty part the



THE DYING MAN OPENED HIS EYES, STRUGGLED CONVULSIVELY, RAISED A HAND, AND POINTING, CRIED: "HE—WOODS!"

her husband of Antonio's visit and of the betrothal? He despised her cousin, she knew, and his influence with her father was strong. He might block Antonio's daring scheme. Also, he might question Antonio's confidence to herself, he might suspect. And how was she to deny the request of her sister, she had been chief adviser and assistant when Josefa and Luisa were wedded. It was like the cunning meanness of "el diablo" to cut her off from this pleasure—him.

She was spared a decision that night, her husband was very late in returning from "the city"—Los Angeles. In the morning, as was his custom, he was in the saddle before she arose. With the 9 o'clock breakfast came her father himself to announce the betrothal.

"But, mi padre," his daughter stood respectfully before the old man, whose manly body filled the big chair, "I do not like

her father back to 'la casa de Nunez.' To all urging, she insisted that she could not leave her daughters, they, too, must have new gowns for the wedding feast.

"You do not wish Ysabel to marry Antonio?" her husband questioned when they were alone.

"No!" she answered with a wave of gratitude that for once she could be frank. "He is not the husband for a sweet girl like my little sister."

"Well, he has been a gambler and a spendthrift, and worse," Woods observed, "but he may settle down now and make as good a husband as the rest."

Mercedes only shook her head. She knew as no one else that Antonio was a liar and knew to her sorrow his fatal gift of fascinating heart of little Ysabel for his purposes, and then took it aside. And she, herself, helpless in his snare, might not speak out and save the child. In the weeks of wait-

ing pretty acknowledgment of the ball master's challenge.

Watching the rapid march of "la Jota," Senora Woods saw the black hair of Ysabel slipping from the big comb that held its coils high on the slender neck. Soon the hair fell about her—a tangled veil—and the girl stopped in embarrassment. As Antonio swooped for the comb, he spoke in his bride's ear. The childish joy on her face turned to bewildered grief, the opening lips trembled. Then, light and color gone, she lifted her head and smiled. A moment later, he led his bride to a seat and left. Mercedes started up to go to her sister; but half a dozen men sprang to vie for the hand of little Ysabel.

Later that night, Antonio stood before Mercedes. "Ramon asks that we dance 'el Jarabe,'" he announced. "Come."

"No, oh, no!" she cried. "You forget—I am no longer a girl!"

"Thy feet has not lost its skill!" His,





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"THE NEUTRAL"

# THE SUBMARINES OF THE ANCIENTS.

*U-Boat an Old Idea. By Fitzgerald Shelby.*

THE submarine is a power to be reckoned with in modern warfare. Everyone knows of the almost Herculean feats these under-sea fighters have accomplished in the present conflict.

In anything approximating their present degree of perfection they are new, but submarine navigation is centuries old and attempts at it were made before the birth of Christ. Certain old records mentioned an under-sea galley which the Phoenicians invented, but no details are given as to construction, and the date of the invention is unknown.

Aristotle is authority for the story that when Alexander the Great laid siege to the Phoenician city of Tyre he used diving bells to get men into the city to start fires.

While the apparatus used by Alexander were not submarine boats, they at least showed that the ancients realized the war value of operating under water, and had knowledge of the principles on which the science is founded today.

Another early attempt at submarine work is mentioned by an Arabian historian, Buhadla, who says that a diver entered the harbor of Ptolemais in 1124 while the city was under siege. Although this man successfully eluded the hostile vessels, no details of his apparatus are given by Buhadla.

**First One in Authentic History.**

The next important step in submarine navigation was made by Cornelius Van Drebel, a Dutch physician who, in 1620, constructed the first actual boat for use under water of which we have any authentic description.

This craft was constructed of wood and was made water tight by greased leather which was stretched tightly over the entire hull.

She carried twelve rowers besides passengers, and made a journey of several hours at a depth of from twelve to fifteen feet. The holes of the oars were made to hold the water by leather joints, is the description given in "New Experiments, Physico-Mechanical," by Robert Boyle, Oxford, 1660.

This boat could not dive and rise like a modern submarine. It crawled along the bottom of the water and as the depth increased finally became submerged.

All the earlier submarines were constructed of wood and it was not until 1631 that Fr. Merenne, a monk of the Order of Minim, suggested the use of metal for the hull.

He also declared that the only shape for a submarine boat was that of a fish and that both ends should be spindle-shaped so that the vessel could go in either direction.

The proposed manner for firing cannon from the monk's submarine is interesting. There were to be at least two large guns called "Colombiades" at each side of the boat. The muzzles of these were to be pushed hard against hinged lids when ready to fire.

Almost simultaneously with the discharge of the cannon the lid was to be raised and with the recoil of the gun would fall into place again before water could enter the boat.

**Germ of a Modern Idea.**

In 1747 an Englishman named Symons, or Simons, made a wooden boat shaped like a galley, large enough to hold two or three men.

It was operated by oars and steered by an oar, but his method for sinking and rising was ingenious, though it had been used with little success by Borelli almost 100 years before.

Along the sides of Symons's boat were a number of leather bottles. When the inventor desired to sink he allowed water to run into these bottles, the necks of which were of course outside the boat and the bottles inside.

When he wished to come to the surface he expelled the water from the bottles by squeezing them and preventing it from flowing back by fastening the necks. Crude as this method was it is the principle which, highly developed, is used in the submarines of today.

Very few histories of the War of the American Revolution mention submarines, yet one of these craft was used in an attack on British ships in New York Harbor.

David Bushnell, a young Yale graduate, made several successful under-water trips in a copper vessel which, because of its shape, he called "The Turtle." A number of old diagrams of this craft have been preserved.

The Turtle was propelled by oars. The paddle with which she was steered and the other three oars or paddles were of course fitted into air-tight holes. The boat was caused to sink or rise by pumping water into or out of the tanks.

It had a conning tower just about large enough for a man's head. The portholes were of glass.

Bushnell employed a safety weight. This was a large lump of lead which was to be uncrowded if anything went wrong and the vessel would not rise when the water was pumped out or if the pumps should not work.

She boasted a bomb, or detachable charge of powder, which was to be used to blow in the bottom of a vessel.

**Almost Slew up a Frigate.**

So successful were the trials of the Turtle that the inventor obtained permission from

Gen. Parsons to blow up the British frigate Eagle, 64 guns, which was lying with the fleet just north of Staten Island, in New York Harbor.

As Bushnell was not a recognized belligerent he instructed Sergt. Ezra Lee in the operation of his craft, and this gallant officer made the perilous attempt.

At night he was towed by rowboats almost to the Eagle, then sunk and managed to work the Turtle under the frigate; but it was not possible to fasten the bomb to the copper bottom of the vessel, and the tide carried him away.

All thought that Lee had lost his life, but after hours of heart-breaking work at the oars he managed to make his way back to the Americans.

Meanwhile the bomb had drifted away and exploded where it did no harm except to frighten the crews of several British ships half out of their wits.

**Fulton and Bonaparte.**

All this was in 1776. Twenty-four years later another American, Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat, produced the most successful submarine boat known up to that time.

Napoleon Bonaparte, then First Consul of France, had given Fulton 10,000 francs to perfect his invention and the ingenious American had devised a cigar-shaped craft twenty-one feet four inches long and capable of holding several men.

The hull was of copper with ribs of iron and when navigating on the surface it was propelled by a sail fitted to a collapsible mast which folded into a groove when the Nautilus, as she was called, sank.

In May, 1801, Fulton and one sailor went down in the River Seine and remained twenty minutes. On rising to the surface he saw that the current had carried him far

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Although intended particularly for fighting fires in the holds of ships, a revolving nozzle, lately subjected to tests, seems well adapted for combating conflagrations in other places difficult of access. When started below a vessel's main deck it is sometimes impossible to direct a stream of water upon all parts of it through a hatch with ordinary equipment. Because of the angle, the water strikes the lower deck only a short distance from the hatch opening and thus fails to reach a blaze that back near the bulkhead. The new nozzle, especially designed to meet this problem, radiating at different points about its periphery are nine outlet pipes of diameter ranging from one-half to 1½ inch that discharge at various angles. When attached to a 2½ inch hose with the water at a pressure of forty pounds, the nozzle delivers about 1400 gallons a minute. This novel apparatus is described and illustrated in *August Popular Mechanics Magazine*.